

Opposition Plans New Protests

Goncalves Reportedly Faces More Snags on Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves held more talks today on the composition of his "government of popular unity," but there were increasing indications that he was finding it difficult to fill the key posts. The centrist and Socialist opposition, meanwhile, prepared further demonstrations against the leftist military rulers.

7 Suspected Of Terrorism Held in Spain

MADRID, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The police today announced they had arrested seven suspected guerrillas in Barcelona and charged them with attacking a Barcelona police station and other acts "aimed at creating a climate of terror" in Spain.

The arrests followed the seizure on Wednesday of 12 suspected Basque militants in Madrid and Barcelona, where one person was killed and six were injured in gun battles that day.

The police said the seven persons arrested yesterday were members of the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist and Patriotic Front (FRAP). That outlawed organization has been blamed by police for the murders of two Madrid policemen this summer.

The police charged that the seven suspected terrorists were involved in three hold-ups, the beating of the director of a Barcelona hospital during a recent strike by interns and the attack on the suburban police station of Collblanch, four miles west of Barcelona, on July 18.

Meanwhile, the police continued to mount major search and control operations in northern Spain today, a task that was made more difficult by thousands of tourists driving both ways across the Spanish-French border as the August holiday period began. Basque militants use the holiday rush to get back and forth across the border easily.

Parliamentary Extension

MADRID, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Acting on a recommendation by the Council of the Realm, Generalissimo Francisco Franco today extended the four-year term of the current Cortes (parliament) until March 15 of next year.

His move will enable the government to apply recently passed laws allowing government-approved political associations to nominate candidates and campaign for them in Cortes elections.

A law enacted in January provided for the formation of political associations for the first time since 1936, when Franco came to power. But the limitations imposed on the groups' activities and their platforms were so restrictive that Christian Democrats, Socialists and other groups have refused to apply for legal status.

U.S. Will Double Output of Tanks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Army officials predict that production of tanks, now in short supply, will nearly double to about 1,300 annually with the breaking of a critical bottleneck.

"We'll start to come out of the woods next year," said a general who has been working to cure a tank shortage which became evident after the 1973 Mideast war, when the United States sent more than 800 tanks to Israel.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger proposed recently that Congress permit the Pentagon to create a "special contingency stock" of about 500 tanks to meet unanticipated emergency requirements of friends and allies abroad.

ement since the military revolution last year—had been formed and its members would be named tomorrow.

But informed sources said today that at least three men had turned down the Foreign Ministry, which was vacated by the leading moderate in the Armed Forces Movement, Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes. They included the head of the air force, Gen. José Morais da Silva, 32, the resigning secretary of state for external cooperation, Jorge Sampaio, and the head of the ministry's political department, Fernando de Magalhães Cruz.

A spokesman for the Premier said today it was still not certain whether a civilian or a military man would be appointed as foreign minister.

Gen. Goncalves talked into the early hours of this morning with the head of the Copcon Internal Security Force, Gen. Olego Saraiva de Carvalho. Gen. Carvalho, President Costa Gomes and Premier Goncalves have ruled Portugal as a three-man junta for the last week. Today's meeting with Gen. Carvalho was Mr. Goncalves' second in 24 hours.

Informed political sources said they understood the pro-Communist Premier was having problems with Gen. Carvalho, 38, who is regarded as the strongest member of the junta.

Unrest in the armed forces has also contributed to his problem. Before going to Angola, the army chief of staff, Gen. Carlos Fabeiro indicated that widespread public unrest prevalent for the last three weeks had spread to the army.

"There is a certain crisis in the army," he said.

The weekly newspaper O Jornal said several army units had refused to support Maj. Melo Antunes, who now openly opposes the military regime's leftist course.

Such opposition has been reflected in anti-Communist riots and violence in at least 30 towns. In Sao Joao da Madeira, near Porto, militants of a leftist splinter group shot and wounded three men when a crowd attacked its headquarters early today in the third night of anti-Communist rioting. After the shooting, troops dispersed and arrested the leftists.

On Wednesday, troops refused to respond to a police request for help when crowds shouting "Down with Olego" (de Carvalho) sacked the headquarters of the Communist party and three other leftist parties in the town.

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported, the country was braced for a weekend of protest against the military rulers.

The Popular Democrats, the second largest party after the Socialists, announced they would call their supporters into the streets Sunday in two big protest rallies.

A party spokesman said the rallies at Portimao in the south and Braganca in the north—were the only means left for the masses to make their voices heard.

The Socialists canceled a planned rally today after Gen. Carvalho threatened arrests and possibly executions of dissidents.

The Socialists gave no explanation for the cancellations. But they said the party's national committee would meet during the weekend. The meeting was not expected to be decisive, however, because party leader Mario Soares is in Stockholm attending a meeting of the Socialist International.

Havana Plays Down Lifting of Sanctions

HAVANA, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The Cuban Communist party daily Granma yesterday published a brief item to report the lifting of compulsory diplomatic and economic sanctions against Cuba by the Organization of American States.

No official Cuban reaction has been issued since the OAS lifted the sanctions at its meeting in San Jose on Tuesday.



ON THE MOVE—Hooded women nomads in Niger moving across an arid plain. A United Nations unit has been set up to protect threatened rangelands that provide source of livelihood for 25 million herdsmen in Africa and Middle East.

35 Nations Sign Accord at Helsinki

(Continued from Page 1)

quiet hall. Mr. Ford reportedly was unsatisfied with two versions of the speech that had been prepared for him and left a Finnish reception early last night to work on the text of the address.

It was as much directed at his domestic critics as to the leaders assembled here.

Saying "I have been asked why I am here today," he declared that his presence "symbolizes my country's vital interest in Europe's affairs. Our future is bound with yours. Our economic well-being as well as our security is linked increasingly with yours."

The United States intends to participate fully in the affairs of Europe and in turning the results of this conference into a living reality.

At one point, referring to the presence of Canada here, he called that country "our good neighbor Canada, with whom we share an open border of 5,326 miles along which there stands not a single armed soldier—a clear reference to the Iron Curtain's lingering barriers between East and West Europe."

"Peace is not a piece of paper," he said. Calling this conference part of a process, he said: "We face unresolved problems of military security in Europe: we face them with very real differences in values and aims. But if we deal with them with careful preparation, if we focus on concrete issues, and if we maintain forward movement, we have the right to expect real progress."

He said that military competition must be controlled and "political competition must be restrained."

"Empty Words"

Referring to "empty words and shattered pledges," he said: "We had better say what we mean and mean what we say or we will have the anger of our citizens to answer."

He said that the documents accepted here:

• "Affirm the most fundamental human rights—liberty of thought, conscience and faith; the exercise of civil and political rights; the rights of minorities."

• "Call for a free flow of information, ideas and people—greater scope for the press, cultural and educational exchange, family reunification, the right to travel and to marriage between nationals of different states—and for the protection of the priceless heritage of our diverse cultures."

• "Offer wide areas for greater cooperation—in trade, industrial production, science and technology, the environment, transportation, health, space and oceans."

• "Reaffirm the basic principles of relations between states—nonintervention, sovereign equality, self-determination, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and the possibility of change by peaceful means."

"The United States gladly subscribes to this document because we subscribe to every one of these principles," the President said.

So much of the Ford speech seemed a reproach aimed at the socialist society that Mr. Ceausescu, delivering the longest speech of the conference, departed from his text to declare:

"I am a Communist. There are various forms of democracy and we feel the democracy—we are building in Romania is superior to that mentioned by some other speakers."

Mr. Ceausescu nonetheless pledged Romania, a country known for its independent foreign policy but tough internal controls, to "spare nothing" in applying the provisions of the accord signed here.

Throughout the negotiations on

the accord, Romania was a prime mover in obtaining provisions aimed at limiting the so-called Brezhnev doctrine. Mr. Ceausescu emphasized today the importance of the "renunciation of any form of aggression or intervention in the internal affairs of other countries."

Yesterday, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev had emphasized the same provisions.

The Romanian today also called for a permanent 25-nation security conference secretariat to be set up, something most of the Eastern and Western leaders here have opposed. Mr. Ceausescu renewed his calls for dismantlement of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The signing ceremony lasted 25 minutes as a 600-page leather book was passed to each delegation in Finlandia Hall. Inside the volume were six copies, in each of the official languages, of the document.

Under a protocol involving alphabetical order in the French listing of nations, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt signed first, followed by the East Germans and then Mr. Ford. Yugoslav President Tito signed last.

President Ford held bilateral talks today with Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and lunch with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Ford will meet again with Mr. Brezhnev tomorrow before going to Bucharest.

Portugal's President Francisco de Costa Gomes, a late arrival today, held bilateral talks with Eastern and Western leaders and, at the summit conference's closing session, made an appeal for the world to respect Portugal's right to decide its destiny.

He said Portugal pursues a foreign policy based on "full respect for the principles of sovereign equality of rights, non-intervention in the internal affairs of others and the recognition of the right of all peoples to freely decide their own destiny."

These are the principles that we apply and demand that others apply in international relations.

Portuguese Communists have charged the Western powers with exerting political and economic pressure on Lisbon's military administration to try to frustrate its leftist policies. Socialists and liberals in Lisbon have accused Communist states of intervening in Portugal's internal affairs with support for its Communist party.

Man Killed Accidentally

HELSINKI, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Security forces protecting leaders at the summit meeting killed a man accidentally last night, Finnish Coast Guard sources said today.

The man, still unidentified, died when his motorboat was blown up by a warning flare fired by a coast guard launch to halt a fast-moving boat near the site of a summit delegates' reception.

"The flare is a usual measure in nighttime operations. But unfortunately it fell in the boat and it exploded into flames," the sources said.

19 Are Killed in Clash On Philippine Island

MANILA, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Thirteen military men, five government soldiers and a civilian were killed in heavy fighting this week on the southern Philippine island of Jolo, military sources here said today.

The sources said the fighting was in the coastal town of Patikul, where more than 150 irregularly armed rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front attacked a 100-man home defense force.

Where There's Life, There Is Suspicion...

FRESNO, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP).—Police noticed breathing in two bodies at a funeral home and the two men were then arrested for investigation of burglary.

Officers, pursuing two men after a motel burglary, found Sterling McCoy, 18, hiding in a hearth at the Sterling Funeral Home. The other suspect, Stephen Cooper, 19, was found in a body cart with a vinyl covering over him.

Dam Loan to Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The World Bank will grant Pakistan \$3 million to help pay for repairs to the Tarbela Dam across the Indus River, 89 miles northwest of here.

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To Clarify His Own Ties

Agnew Said to Ask to Testify On CIA Links to Greek Junta

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has asked the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities for an opportunity to testify about CIA relationships with the military junta that ruled Greece from 1967 until last year, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

A source said that Agnew would be able to make a "substantive" addition to the committee's information. However, no sources appeared ready to disclose specifically what Agnew might tell the committee.

According to the sources, Agnew approached the committee and offered his testimony in the last 10 days after reading an article by the political columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak saying that his role in Greek-American affairs was under investigation by the committee. These sources confirmed that the committee was investigating CIA covert operations in Greece.

Junia Support

In 1967, when he was governor of Maryland, press reports indicated, Agnew took a neutral position on the take-over of the Greek government by a military junta.

But, according to the Evans and Novak article, on July 16, the Select Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities received an allegation that a few weeks before the 1968 election in the United States Agnew shifted to support of the junta.

The article said that the committee had obtained a letter written in 1968 by Louise Gore, a prominent Republican supporter of Agnew in Maryland, in which she said that Agnew's shift occurred literally "overnight."

Greek Trip

From 1968 until he left government in 1973, Agnew gave a strong public appearance of supporting the junta and made an official trip to Greece.

Many Greeks living in this country were opposed to military dictatorship in Greece and charged that Agnew's support was won

Greek Generals Reportedly Urged Vote Delay in '67

ATHENS, Aug. 1 (UPI).—A retired general testifying at the trial of former dictator George Papadopoulos and 19 of his associates said today that, at the time of the 1967 coup, the army leadership had decided to advise King Constantine to postpone forthcoming elections.

Retired Gen. Christos Papadatos, testifying for the prosecution on the fourth day of the trial, said "six lieutenant generals met under the chairmanship of the chief of staff and decided to go to see the king to tell him of our anxieties over the situation and to get guidance from him over who was our supreme commander."

Gen. Papadatos said that the generals' meeting took place April 20, 1967, only hours before Mr. Papadopoulos launched the coup.

The witness said that he had seen the king earlier that year and that Constantine told him: "General, be careful because my father told me to remain democratic even if it means that I lose my throne."

The king gave in to the coup and appointed a junta-backed government in April 1967. In December of that year he staged an unsuccessful counter-coup of his own against the military dictators.

3 Hostages Safe in U.S.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 1 (AP).—Three gunmen who held three hostages in an Oklahoma City supermarket for nearly five hours surrendered and released the hostages unharmed shortly before 1 p.m. today.



Spiro Agnew

China's Army Chiefs Appeared Publicly for 1st Time Since

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Aug. 1 (NYT).—For the first time since the Chinese Army was shaken by the death in 1971 of Lin Biao, the former defense minister, the entire high command appeared publicly at a dinner last night to commemorate the founding of the armed forces.

And in a further apparent attempt to reflect a return to normalcy, Lo Jui-ching, a former chief of staff who was purged at the beginning of the "cultural revolution," went to the dinner in his first official public appearance in 10 years.

The Chinese news agency included his name without comment among a list of the guests in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

Mr. Lo, 71, once army commissar, had been closely identified with the disgraced head of state, Liu Shao-chi, and had reportedly tried to commit suicide after coming under violent criticism by the Red Guards.

List of Guests

Heading the list of guests were Yeh Chien-ying, an aging marshal who was named defense minister by the National People's Congress in January; Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier who is also Chief of Staff, and Chang Chung-chiao, second deputy premier who is head of the army's General Political Department.

Mr. Teng's and Mr. Chang's appointment to their military jobs had been disclosed by a Foreign Ministry spokesman last winter but their posts had not been previously mentioned in the Chinese media.

The jobs had been vacant since Lin Biao reportedly died in a plane crash in Mongolia in September, 1971, and many of his associates were purged or disappeared.

Analysts here saw the appearance of the three commanders at the dinner as another step in Peking's efforts to rebuild China's party, government and military institutions following the turmoil of the "cultural revolution" and Mr. Lin's alleged attempt to overthrow Mao Tse-tung.

Emphasis on Normalcy

The emphasis on normalcy in yesterday's ceremonies also fitted the current themes of stability, unity and economic production which are repeated daily in the Chinese press.

Premier Chou En-lai did not attend the dinner. Nor did the leaders of the supposed "radical" faction, including Chiang Ching, Mr. Mao's wife, Yao Wen-yuan, the Shanghai polemicist, and Wang Hung-wen, the young party

W. Germans Round Up Sheep-Rustling Gang

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Aug. 1 (AP).—A gang of rustlers was rounded up by police today and accused of selling more than 500 stolen sheep at cut-rate prices to Turkish migrant workers.

Police said the 23-member gang raided herds in southwest Germany during the last two years and made off with sheep valued at 150,000 marks (\$60,000). The livestock was allegedly bought and slaughtered by Turks living in this Rhine River city.

Pro-French Ur Seizes Control Of Comoro Isl

MORONI, Comoro Island 1 (Reuters).—Pro-French strikers on the island of Mayotte occupied local administration offices to protest being into independence by the moro Islands, government-said today.

Mayotte refused to follow three other Comoro Islands their recent unilateral declaration of independence.

The demonstrators were ordered to have taken over local government offices, told officials the newly independent state get out and named them as prefect.

Chute Fools Plane Causing Fatal Crash

SANTIAGO, Aug. 1 (UPI).—The parachute of a Chilean pilot tangled in the tail of a Chilean Air Force C-47 today causing the plane to crash, killing five crewmen and two passengers on board, communist-said.

An air force command spokesman said that the plane, unloading parachutists, had emergency chute of one of men broke loose and got in an aileron. The shock forcing the plane to roll over, killing five crewmen and two passengers on board, communist-said.

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SHARING THE LOAD—Peruvian women parachutists marching in huge military parade in Lima recently. They represent part of the advance guard of the thousands of women who will begin their obligatory military service next year.



27 YEARS LATER—Alger Hiss smiles as he looks at picture of then-Rep. Richard Nixon holding one of "Pumpkin Paper" film strips that was shown to grand jury.

Nearly 27 Years After Disclosure

U.S. Gives 'Pumpkin Papers' Copies to Hiss

By Tom Goldstein

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Copies of the "pumpkin papers"—a set of five microfilm strips used to implicate Alger Hiss as a Soviet spy—were released by the Justice Department yesterday.

One film had been overexposed and was blank. Two others turned out to be faintly legible copies of Navy Department documents relating to such subjects as life rafts, parachutes and fire extinguishers.

"I could not possibly have seen those memos," Hiss said yesterday at a news conference where copies of the microfilms were displayed. "They certainly are useless for espionage purposes."

State Department Documents

The other two microfilm rolls were photographs of State Department documents that had been introduced as evidence at Hiss's two trials in 1949 and 1950. Hiss, who was convicted of perjury and subsequently imprisoned for 44 months, repeated yesterday what he has always contended—that he never passed these papers in 1938 to the late Whittaker Chambers, his chief accuser.

The microfilms were released nearly 27 years after Mr. Chambers, then an editor at Time magazine, led investigators from the House Un-American Activities Committee to a garden patch behind a barn at his Maryland home and produced the microfilm reels from a pumpkin shell where he had kept them.

Mr. Chambers claimed that he had been given these films and other documents by Hiss. Mr. Chambers died in 1961.

Although they played only a minor role at the trials of Hiss, the pumpkin papers were crucial to an investigation by the House committee that was spearheaded by Richard Nixon, then a young Republican congressman from California.

When the microfilms were discovered, the committee issued a statement saying they had "furnished the link of evidence which was needed to establish that the organization of Soviet espionage conducted in cooperation with members of the Communist party in America has been amazingly successful for 10 years."

On Dec. 13, 1948, Mr. Chambers appeared before a federal grand jury in Manhattan and produced the five rolls of film. At the trials, however, three of the rolls were never introduced, apparently, Mr. Hiss said yesterday, because they had no evidentiary value and did not link him to Mr. Chambers.

The jury at Hiss's first trial was deadlocked but a second jury found him guilty of perjury after he denied that as a State Department official in 1938 he had given Mr. Chambers classified government papers.

Researchers Present

Hiss is also seeking government documents that he said will show that the typewriter introduced at his trials was not the one that had been in the Hiss home. The government claimed that the typewriter had been used to transcribe secret documents.

Hiss, who is 70 years old and a printing salesman, was joined at the news conference by his

lawyer, Randlett Walster, and by William Reuben, Stephen Salant and Peter Bross, three researchers who have filed additional lawsuits for some of the \$3,000 pages of documents in the case.

Hiss's lawyer has requested permission from the Justice Department to obtain a small segment of the original microfilms in order to conduct chemical tests to determine the date they were manufactured.

The age of the films has long

been a subject of interest among those who believe Hiss is innocent.

Mr. Chambers testified that he took the film in 1938, the year that he said Hiss gave him the documents. At one point before the trial, a spokesman for Eastman Kodak, the manufacturer of some of the film, said it had been manufactured 10 years later. The spokesman later modified his statement and said that the film could have been made earlier.

Hoffa Missing, Was Involved In Michigan Teamster Feud

From Wire Dispatches

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—James Hoffa, former president of the Teamsters' union, was reported missing by his family yesterday after he failed to come home Wednesday night.

Hoffa's son said he believed his father had been kidnapped. "I believe it's an abduction. There's no evidence it isn't. We have no reason to believe it isn't," said James Hoffa, a Detroit attorney. "The key question is who? We just don't know."

Hoffa, who has been seeking to become head again of the nation's largest union, with 2.1 million members, was reported to the Bloomfield Township, Mich., police to be missing. The police found Hoffa's 1974 Pontiac in the parking lot of the Matuschak Red Fox Restaurant, in Bloomfield Township, yesterday.

Lt. Curt Grenier of the Bloomfield Township police said that Hoffa went to the restaurant at 2 p.m. Wednesday for a meeting, but the person he was to meet did not show up. Lt. Grenier said that Hoffa then telephoned his wife, and "that's the last we've seen or heard of him."

"My own feeling is that things do not look too good. You always have to consider foul play in view of Hoffa's background."

Governor Sees Mafia Link

Michigan's Gov. William Milliken said Hoffa had arranged to meet Anthony Giacalone, reputed to be a local Mafia leader, who is a longtime friend of Hoffa's.

Giacalone, however, told reporters, "That is absolutely untrue."

John Miller, the manager of the restaurant, said he had not seen Hoffa there on Wednesday.

There has been a series of incidents, including car bombings and beatings, in the last month that has shaken and divided the local Teamster organization.

On July 10, a Lincoln Continental driven by Richard Fitzsimmons, who is the vice-president of Teamster Local 299, was destroyed by a bomb while it was parked outside a bar where he was having a drink. He is the son of Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, who is seeking to prevent Hoffa from regaining any office within the union.

The elder Fitzsimmons was formerly a close associate of Hoffa. He was instrumental in persuading the Nixon administration to commute, after less than five years, Hoffa's 13-year prison sen-

tence for jury tampering and mail fraud, imposed in 1971.

As a provision of the commutation, however, Hoffa was barred from seeking union office or engaging in any union activity for 10 years.

Hoffa has since charged that after the Watergate disclosures it was evident that Mr. Fitzsimmons had made a deal with the Nixon administration in return for his release.

Hoffa asserts Mr. Fitzsimmons received from the Nixon administration its pledge to prevent him from seeking the union presidency.

The Hoffa and Fitzsimmons factions have been vying with each other for control of Local 299.



James Hoffa

New Hampshire Sets Senate Vote Rerun on Sept. 16

CONCORD, N.H., Aug. 1 (NYT).—The election for U.S. senator from New Hampshire will be re-run on Sept. 16.

The date was set yesterday after three recounts here and months of snarled debate in Washington that brought business in the Senate to a standstill.

The new election will once again pit Democrat John Durkin against five-term Republican Congressman Louis Wyman, a third candidate, American party nominee Carmen Chimento will also be on the ballot, as he was last fall.

Meanwhile, the conversion of the main concourse of Union Station into a focal point for bicentennial events has fallen months behind schedule. The conversion of the station, one of the capital's most enduring monuments, was originally scheduled to cost \$40 million but that estimate has now escalated.

Union Station will be converted into a bicentennial center featuring booths, film theaters and a 100-foot-long gallery showing scenes from U.S. history. The station—now described as "gritty"—will be completely cleaned and restored.

The conversion was delayed by nagging between representatives of the government, the railroad companies and labor unions.

Oil Price Curb Is Extended By Congress

A Veto by President Regarded as Certain

By Richard L. Lyons Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (WP).—The House sent a six-month extension of the oil price control law to the President yesterday for an almost certain veto, and Congress plans to go home for a month today leaving the future of the price controls in limbo.

The law, which controls two-thirds of domestic oil production at \$5.25 a barrel, will expire on Aug. 31, three days before Congress returns. The price could then be increased to the market level of about \$12.50 at the discretion of the industry.

President Ford had said he would veto an extension of the control bill if Congress rejected his plan to phase out controls over 39 months. The House killed his plan Wednesday. Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb told newsmen Wednesday: "There is no doubt in my mind that as things stand today," the President will veto the extension bill upon his return from Europe.

Surplus of Votes

The House passed the extension bill by a vote of 303 to 117, which like the Senate vote was more than the two-thirds needed to override a veto. But no vote can be taken until after the law has expired and Mr. Zarb predicted that a veto could be sustained.

An attempt to whip through Congress a windfall profits tax to soak up the profits the industry realizes from decontrolled prices and turn the money to consumers appeared dead until after the recess. Senate liberals opposed it for fear it would encourage a veto of the extension bill on the grounds that consumers would be protected from harm by a tax rebate. They threatened a Senate filibuster.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, opposed action now for the same reason and also because he wants any tax program to originate in his committee.

Restraint Urged

House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., called on the oil industry to show restraint on prices when the control act expires.

"The situation cries out for restraint," Rep. Rhodes told newsmen. "This would do a lot to rehabilitate them [the oil industry] in the eyes of the American people."

He urged the industry to voluntarily carry out the President's rejected decontrol plan, which would mean virtually no price increases in the next few months. He said this would require clearance by the Justice Department that it would not be a violation of anti-trust laws.

Army Removes Head of Medical Research in U.S.

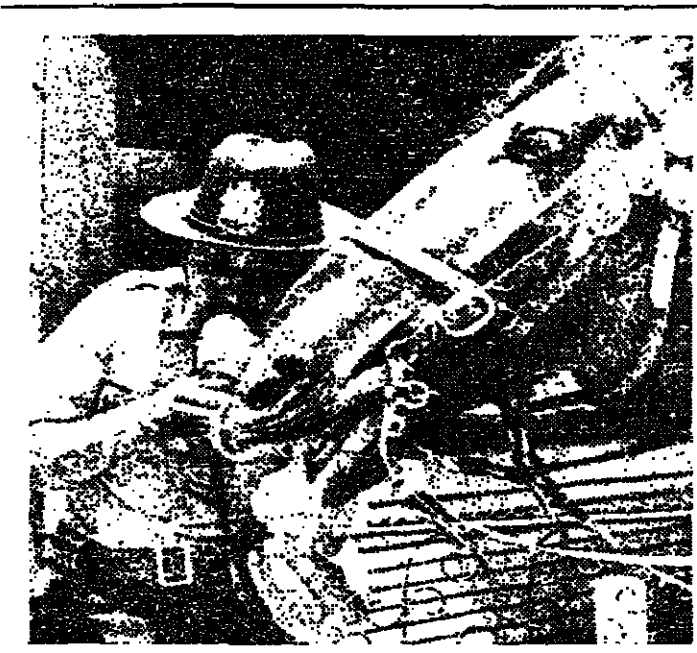
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Army said yesterday that Dr. Van Sim has been removed as head of medical research, which has included drug tests on soldiers and civilian volunteers.

It said that Dr. Sim, who is under investigation by the Army, has been reassigned as special adviser to the top scientist at the Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. Dr. Sim went on annual leave Tuesday and is not due back until mid-September, a spokesman said.

Last Monday, the Army said that an inspector-general has been ordered to look into what it called "some possible adverse information" about Dr. Sim, who has headed testing programs at Edgewood Arsenal for 19 years.

The Army said that its investigation was prompted by a CBS News report which said that, five years before Dr. Sim took over the Edgewood program, he was charged with misuse of drugs and false reporting of drug use and was asked to leave Memorial Clinic in Olympia, Wash., because of the charges.

CBS quoted doctors there as saying that Dr. Sim had been taking an addictive pain killer without a prescription and then writing false reports about it. Washington State officials said Tuesday that no disciplinary action was taken in connection with the alleged incident.



A DOUBLE DIP—Philadelphia mounted patrolman offers his horse an ice cream cone as both of them try to find a way to cool off in the current heat wave.

Prosecution Puts Miss Little Near Ice Pick Before Slaying

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 1 (NYT).—The outlines of the state's murder case against Joan Little began to emerge yesterday as the prosecution introduced in evidence the ice pick found in the slain man's hand and offered testimony placing Miss Little in the area of the desk drawer where it was kept.

The 21-year-old black woman is accused of the first-degree murder last Aug. 27 of Clarence Alligood, 62, the night jailer in the Beaufort County jail, where she was being held pending outcome of her appeal of a breaking-and-entering conviction. She has pleaded self-defense against a sexual assault.

The seven-inch ice pick found in Alligood's hand as he lay dead on the bunk in Miss Little's cell was introduced as state exhibit No. 29 and identified by two officers of the Washington, N.C., Police Department who investigated the slaying.

No Prints Taken

Detective Danny Respass, a fingerprint expert and photographer for the Washington police, testified that he removed the ice pick from Alligood's hand and passed it to Deputy Willis Peachey, who took it by its wooden handle and slipped it into his back pocket, with no examination for fingerprints being made at that time.

Deputy Peachey testified that at 10:30 on the night before the murder he saw Miss Little making a telephone call in the jail office.

He said she was "talking in a low tone of voice, sort of a mumble," quieter than usual. He said she did not respond to his greeting as she usually had "in the past when she was talking on the telephone."

Also in the jail at the time, Deputy Peachey said, was a young jail warden, Terry Bell, and the jailer, Alligood.

The Peachey testimony is considered important because the prosecution is expected to try to persuade the jury that Miss Little took the ice pick from the drawer during that call or a similar one, then entered the jailer into the cell, killed him and escaped.

Miss Little was missing from her cell when the body was found and gave herself up eight days later, contending self-defense and flight to save her life.

Deputy Peachey also testified about the state of Alligood's body, corroborating earlier accounts that it was partly unclothed. He testified that the ice pick in Alligood's hand was loosely held.

This differed from the testimony of the medical examiner, Dr. Harry Carpenter, who examined the body at the scene, that the instrument was held firmly.

The testimony is considered important in helping to determine whether the ice pick was placed in Alligood's hand after death, as opposed to another possibility—his pulling it from his chest himself as he died.

Symbols Aided Detroit Mayor In Quelling Riots in Detroit

By Agis Sapulkas

DETROIT, Aug. 1 (NYT).—Symbols of black presence and black political power—sometimes as dramatic as a line of black policemen standing in ground against a crowd of angry blacks—have been skillfully used by city officials here to contain the disturbances that broke out in the northwest section of the city Monday night.

And the official who has shown a great awareness of the importance of the symbols and took steps to employ them, Mayor Coleman Young, was himself perhaps the most potent symbol.

Mr. Young, the first black mayor of Detroit, was out on the streets from the very beginning of the disturbances, pleading, cajoling, agreeing, identifying with the anger of many of the black residents in the neighborhood.

Explosive Situations

The mayor, a former auto worker who knows the ins and outs of the politics of the state and the city, used his reputation for being aware of the ways of street life, of the frustrations that many blacks have felt toward the police here, to calm and deflect situations that he acknowledged for a time were "explosive."

Most of the time people listened to him and he enjoyed the adulation, but in one instance he found that even such a potent symbol of empathy as he had its limitations.

One of the first things that the mayor did on Monday night was to order the police chief, Philip Tannian, to get as many black patrolmen as possible into the contingents in the area of disturbance.

Almost every black officer in the city—blacks comprise 20 per cent of the 4,500-man force—was pulled from his regular precinct to the area and four black officers stood near the door of Bob Bolton's Bar, which was the major target of the crowds on Monday and Tuesday night.

Many in the crowd told the mayor Tuesday night that they would "cool it" if he agreed to "give" them the bar. He refused. So far, the police have kept the bar largely intact but there have been some incidents of looting.

Besides the police chief, who is white, the highest-ranking police official on the scene at night has been Deputy Chief Frank Blout, a black.

Friend Reports Kennedy Firmly Against '76 Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., said yesterday Sen. Edward Kennedy told him, "Tip, I am not going to be a candidate for president of the United States."

Rep. O'Neill said: "I see this as a final decision."

Rep. O'Neill, who is House majority leader and a close friend of the Massachusetts senator, had revived speculation that Sen. Kennedy would run despite the senator's previous denials, when he appeared Sunday on the CBS television program "Face the Nation."

On that program, Rep. O'Neill said, "I think Ted Kennedy will be a candidate." And he quoted Sen. Kennedy as telling him, "Keep me alive."

Yesterday, Rep. O'Neill said, "Anything I said in the past is absolutely accurate and true."

However, he said Sen. Kennedy telephoned him Wednesday, they talked about the presidency and the senator then made his disclaimer.

Planning Confusion Threatens Bicentennial in Washington

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT).—When the chairman of a House subcommittee last week was examining preparations for next year's bicentennial celebrations here, he concluded the public hearings on the capital's preparations for the arrival of millions of tourists, he proposed—perhaps only half-heartedly—to call the whole thing off.

Rep. Herbert Harris of Mount Vernon, Va., a freshman Democrat, said that perhaps he should introduce a bill that would declare that the country's 200th birthday was last year, "and say we just missed it."

Here in the capital, a city that did not exist 200 years ago but which will be the most visited of the nation's bicentennial celebration sites, few officials

have any real idea of how many tourists can be expected.

Last year, 14 million visited the capital and 17 million are expected next year, more than half of them in automobiles.

But there have been higher estimates. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (a group known here as COG), originally estimated a bicentennial total of 35 million—an average of 383,540 visitors a day.

Such crowds will overwhelm municipal services, Rep. Harris and other officials complain that planning has been inadequate, not only for traffic control, visitor services, health and police protection, but also for stimulating meaningful participation of Washington's 75-per-cent black population in the bicen-

tennial events. The District of Columbia has a population of 722,800.

Meanwhile, the conversion of the main concourse of Union Station into a focal point for bicentennial events has fallen months behind schedule. The conversion of the station, one of the capital's most enduring monuments, was originally scheduled to cost \$40 million but that estimate has now escalated.

Union Station will be converted into a bicentennial center featuring booths, film theaters and a 100-foot-long gallery showing scenes from U.S. history. The station—now described as "gritty"—will be completely cleaned and restored.

The conversion was delayed by nagging between representatives of the government, the railroad companies and labor unions.

The center will probably not be opened until next July, well beyond the peak spring tourist season.

Parking Trouble

Cost overruns have forced revision and delay of a planned central parking garage at the station with 4,000 spaces to a smaller structure for 1,000 cars. Bicentennial projects also include a new, highly visible, 45-acre "Constitution Gardens" park and a six-acre lake on the Mall.

The Interior Department will install a new, permanent ice-skating rink on the Mall.

Refurbishing of the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials will include the installation in each of elevators for the handicapped.

Pioneer.

Jacques-Henri Lartigue took this picture in 1910, when airplanes, cameras and Lartigue himself were all young. Today, at 80, this great "professional amateur" is still taking pictures of what's new,

important and exciting — and he takes them with an Asahi Pentax. Small wonder. For Pentax is the pioneer the others copy — the best-selling fine camera in the world.

ASAHI PENTAX

Asahi Pentax, Spotmatic and Takumar are guaranteed quality products of Asahi Optical Co., Ltd., Japan.

In Crime Survey of 13 Communities

Miami, Washington Held Safest Cities

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP).—New government crime statistics suggest that Miami and Washington may be two of the country's safest big cities.

The study, conducted in 1972 and sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, showed that those cities had the lowest proportion of crime victims of the 13 cities surveyed.

The report, made public yesterday, was based on Census Bureau polling conducted in about 9,900 households and 1,535 businesses in each city. The cities surveyed were, in addition to Miami and Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, Houston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Buffalo, N.Y., and Oakland, Calif. San Francisco and Minneapolis emerged with the highest numbers of crime victims.

The study is part of a continuing effort to measure the nation's crime rate by polling a scientifically selected sample of citizens about their own experiences with crime. Previous studies have

shown there are two to three times more crimes than are reported to police.

Miami the Safest

The report showed that among the cities surveyed, Miami had the lowest victimization rate for personal crimes of violence, de-

Emergency Curbs Imposed for Coup To End in Nigeria

LAGOS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Nigeria's new military rulers announced today that all emergency measures imposed since the former head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, was overthrown Tuesday would be lifted tomorrow.

The short announcement over Radio Nigeria said that the military government was satisfied with the situation in the country. The emergency measures in force include a ban on international flights, although the airports were reopened today for domestic flights.

All borders and entry points were still closed today except to nationals of the 14 countries making up the economic community of West African states. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted yesterday.

Meanwhile, several top officers of the Gowon regime pledged their support for the country's new strongman, Brig. Murtala Mohammed.

Gowon in Togo
LOME, Togo, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Gen. Gowon arrived here today in the personal jet of Ugandan President Idi Amin.

defined as attempted and actual rapes, robberies and assaults.

Twenty-two of every 1,000 Miami residents suffered violent crime in 1972, the report said. Washington had the second lowest rate, 31 per 1,000. San Francisco had the highest rate, 71 per 1,000, and Minneapolis was second highest at 70 per 1,000.

The rates per 1,000 for the other cities were: Boston, 67; Cincinnati, 63; Milwaukee, 61; Oakland, 59; Houston, 53; San Diego, 53; Buffalo, 49; Pittsburgh, 47; and New Orleans, 46.

In the measurement of household burglaries, Miami and Washington again were at the low end of the scale. Minneapolis was at the high end. San Francisco fell in the middle.

Burglary Record
Seventy-five of every 1,000 Washington households were burglarized, and 85 of every 1,000 Miami households. Minneapolis had the highest rate, 177, and San Francisco had 155.

The burglary rates for the other cities, per 1,000 households, were: Boston, 149; Buffalo, 97; Cincinnati, 143; Houston, 164; Milwaukee, 132; New Orleans, 112; Oakland, 174; Pittsburgh, 93; and San Diego, 134.

The statistics for auto thefts showed Washington with the lowest rate, 15 per 1,000 households, and Miami second lowest with 18.

Minneapolis led with 41 auto thefts per 1,000, followed by San Francisco with 38. But Boston had by far the highest rate, 86 per 1,000. The others were Pittsburgh, 43; Oakland, 36; New Orleans and Houston, 32; Buffalo, 30; Milwaukee, 29; and San Diego and Cincinnati, 25.



MAJOR MISCALCULATION—Peter Schenk of Mercer Island, Wash., was worried that the 100-foot-tall fir tree on his lawn might be blown down onto his house during a storm. He hired professional tree fellers to eliminate the hazard. They felled the tree, right onto the house, cutting it in two. The tree service, which advertises that its work is insured, could not explain what went wrong.

Dubbed 'U' for Unknown

A New Nuclear Particle Reported in U.S.

By Sandra Blakeslee

PALO ALTO, Calif., Aug. 1 (NYT).—Physicists at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and the Lawrence Laboratory at Berkeley, Calif., believe they have discovered a new elementary particle.

The discovery was announced

yesterday at a conference on high-energy physics attended by more than 300 leading U.S. experts in particle physics. The scientists met Tuesday and yesterday to discuss the theoretical implications of recent experiments that have led to the discovery of several particles.

The newest particle is some-

thing of a mystery and has been temporarily dubbed the U particle, for unknown. The physicists say they have two tentative theories to explain its nature but for the time being it is categorized as a "new" particle.

Some scientists are expressing doubt that the new phenomenon is a particle at all and a lively debate is in progress.

A New Animal

The U particle is a new "animal" in the jungle of nuclear particles. It is produced when electrons and positrons (essentially matter and anti-matter) collide at great energy. Decay products of the collision are then detected in a special chamber which allows physicists to "see" such short-lived phenomena indirectly.

The U particle is produced in pairs, said Dr. Martin Perl, who led the recent experiments at Stanford. Each has a mass between 1.6 billion and 2 billion electron volts. This means they have a relatively large mass, about twice that of a proton.

One member of the U-particle pair, Dr. Perl said, may decay into an electron plus two neutrinos. Neutrinos are objects with almost no mass and with no electric charge. The other member of the pair, he said, may decay into two neutrinos plus a heavy type of electron called a muon.

The decay process, Dr. Perl guessed, takes about a trillionth of a second.

Finding a Family

The problem the physicists now face is how to fit the U particle into the proper family of elementary particles. Elementary particles come in many forms and have been grouped into families which share common characteristics.

In one explanation, the U particle could represent the fifth member of a family of particles called leptons. Up to now it was thought there were only four leptons, but the U particle could be a fifth, large-mass member of this group.

Another theory proposes that the U particle may be related to the recently discovered Psi particle. In trying to understand the unusually long life of the Psi particle, physicists postulated the notion of "charm." Charm, they say, prevents the "easy" decay of particles and thus prolongs their lifetimes. U particles, Dr. Perl said, may carry the property of charm.

Only about two in every thousand reactions produce U particles. In months of data-collecting, Dr. Perl said, only 85 such reactions have been observed after searching the debris of thousands of collisions.

Increase in Fare On Bus, Subway Ordered in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Transportation Authority announced yesterday a 15-cent increase in subway and bus fares to 50 cents, effective Sept. 1.

At the same time the MTA approved 25-cent toll increases as of Sept. 1 at many of the bridges and tunnels into Manhattan, on which tolls now range from 50 cents to 75 cents, and it had the groundwork for a 25-per-cent fare rise on its commuter rail lines.

David Yonich, MTA chairman, outlined the revenue measures for the deficit-ridden state authority at a news conference and then warned: "We're not out of the woods by a long shot."

He said a further increase in the subway and bus fare, to 60 cents, would have to be considered if additional subsidies were not forthcoming by the beginning of next year.

Meanwhile, the City Council approved legislation today empowering Mayor Abraham Beame to impose a wage freeze on municipal employees. A consortium of banks has agreed on a plan to meet three debt, one for payment by the city this month.

London Subway Failure

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP).—A power failure halted trains over large areas of the London subway this morning, a London Transport spokesman said.

News Analysis

The Sinai-Pullback Fears Of Israel's Military Leaders

By Drew Middleton

JERUSALEM (NYT).—Air superiority is the key to success in any battle in the Sinai Desert.

Consequently, Israeli ground and air commanders feel acute anxiety over the possible loss to Israel of the capacity for instant aerial reaction as a result of withdrawal from the passes it now holds in the Sinai—the key issue in the current negotiations—and from the surveillance stations in the desert.

Israel's four surveillance sites in the passes area are elements in a complex military situation that influences the government's negotiations with Egypt concerning a Sinai withdrawal.

The overriding consideration for the Israeli military in the event of war is the early use of the air force—superior in planes and quality of pilots to any combination of Arab air forces—as the country's first line of defense.

Early warning of Egyptian attack and an immediate reaction by the Israeli Air Force would depend to a considerable degree on Israel's continued possession of the electronic surveillance stations.

These stations, Israeli staff officers considered during a tour of the area, could be moved eastward to two hill features: Gebel Yallaq, east of the Gidi Pass, or Gebel Maaza, northeast of the major Israeli base at Rifdim.

In both cases, the officers emphasized, the radar "view" of the plains over which attacking Egyptian forces would deploy east of the Suez Canal would be obstructed by the mountains through which the passes run.

The main early warning system is a highly sophisticated station at Ummhashiba.

Gen. Benjamin Peled, commander of the Israeli Air Force, conceded that there were alternative sites in the Sinai but added: "As substitutes they would not be as good as the original."

In the Sinai Peninsula, Israeli air superiority now depends on continued possession of the air base. Gen. Peled believes that the base's usefulness would be impaired if the Egyptians moved into the passes and their surrounding hills.

The amount and type of activity that we would like to see can manage at Rifdim is of course a function of how close the enemy is, the general said. "The closer he is, the less pleasant it is for us. If the line gets close enough to deny the present activities or the activities we had during the war at Rifdim, the base's capabilities will be impaired and it will have to be backed up by other means."

Visitors to the passes and the base might feel that the general was understating the difficulties that would arise if the Egyptians established missile sites and artillery positions in the mountains west of the base.

The increasing accuracy of surface-to-surface and air-to-surface missiles and a possibility that the Arab air forces will acquire "smart" bombs from the Soviet Union argue against Israel's use of the air base in war.

Command and control can be exercised from underground installations. Fuel and ammunition can be stored in subterranean depots. But an air force still has to use runways and once these are under attack air power diminishes. From the military standpoint, possession of the passes and the surrounding mountains gives Israel significant military advantages over Egypt beyond those inherent in the use of the surveillance stations.

Militarily, the mountains represent a formidable barrier to any Egyptian advance into the Sinai plain.

Even in the best of conditions, including air superiority and a manpower advantage of at least 4 to 1, forcing the passes from the western Egyptian side would be a major and immensely costly operation. An attacking force would be under observation and fire from the moment it left the Suez Canal.

Neutral estimates are that Israel could hold the passes and the surrounding mountains with support from the Rifdim base. The only possible avenue of Egyptian approach, therefore, would be in the north, either through the Bir Gifgafa gap north of Rifdim or along the coast road toward el-Arish and Gaza.

Attacks along these roads would be difficult. An advance along the coast road would be restricted by the Mediterranean on the left and sand on the right. An offensive through the Bir Gifgafa gap would encounter artillery and missile fire from Gebel Maaza and Gebel Yallaq and air strikes.

The Israeli dilemma over the passes is matched on the Egyptian side by a conviction that their possession by Israel would give the Israelis enormous military advantages.

As the situation is seen in Cairo, the Israelis have the ability to strike from the passes into the plain east of the Canal. The Egyptians, in turn, have the ability to strike from the passes into the Sinai at their backs.

"Israel could block the Egyptian advance and prevent the Egyptian army from launching an offensive across the canal," an Egyptian official emphasized.

For the Egyptian forces, national security is impossible as long as Israeli flags fly from the mountain tops around the passes. Israeli armor is poised to strike through the passes as Israeli fighters and fighter bombers use Rifdim freely.

Israeli Conduct

Raid in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (AP).—Israeli troops crossed into Lebanon during the night and blew up a house during a search for suspected Arab guerrillas, the military command reported today.

The spokesman said the house encountered no resistance and suffered no casualties during the mission that lasted several hours. A communiqué said they suspected that Arab terrorists were using the house in the village of Kawaza, about three miles from the border.

There had been three battles across the border between Israeli and Arab forces during the last week. Israeli troops raided border villages July 2 and brought seven suspected guerrillas to Israel for questioning.

A Lebanese government spokesman confirmed the raid and said that the destroyed house belonged to a Lebanese citizen.

Arab Terrorist Ring

Broken, Israelis Say

TEL AVIV, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Israeli military officials said today that Arab guerrilla cell responsible for seven bombing attacks in Jerusalem area over the past nine months.

A Jacksonville, Fla., girl injured in one of the attacks and her leg was amputated. The military command said the guerrilla cell was part of al-Fatah, the largest Palestinian command organization. It said a number of members had been arrested over the last several days and it refused to specify how many.

U.S. Writer Denies

Beirut Spy Charges

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Writer Edward Hughes said today that charges of being an Israeli spy which led Lebanon to arrest him earlier this week were "a load of rubbish."

Mr. Hughes was in Lebanon on assignment for Reader's Digest magazine. No reason was given by the authorities for the arrest, but Mr. Hughes said it was because he was "working for Israel." Mr. Hughes had been bureau chief of Time magazine in Beirut from 1968 to 1970.

Israel, Lebanon Clash

At Teachers' Parley

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Lebanon called today for the expulsion of Israel from the West Bank Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

Marcel Baron, treasurer of the Lebanese Union of Private School Teachers, made the demand at the confederation's annual congress here, saying that Israel tried to use the organization for political ends. Israel, he said, had asked for the expulsion of teachers, to protest the country's exclusion last year from Unesco.

Hitler Used to Mimic Mussolini, Disliked Franco, Speer Recounts

BONN, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Hitler used to do impersonations of Mussolini to amuse friends, according to the private diaries of Albert Speer, the Nazi armaments chief.

Thrilling his chin out, spreading his legs and rearing on his hind legs, Hitler would babble a string of Italian or Italian-sounding words such as "gloriosa," "paria," "victoria," "marchion," "belanto," "telegrafico" and "basta" to the amusement of his private circle, Speer writes.

The diaries, written secretly on scraps of paper, backs of labels and toilet paper during his 20 years in prison in Berlin, are being published later this month.

The newspaper Die Welt today began publishing extracts from Grand Adm. Erich Raeder, furiously swinging a stick, chasing Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, when he caught him stealing something from his tomato patch in the prison garden.

Speer recounts Hitler's contempt for the Spanish leader Generalissimo Francisco Franco, and quotes Hitler as saying in 1942: "Instead of a leader with a personality I found a little fat sergeant who could not grasp my worldwide plans."

According to Speer, Hitler added: "We should keep relations with the Red Spaniards warm. For democracy they are lost anyway just as much as this reactionary mob around Franco. The idealism during the Civil War was not to be found on Franco's side but among the Reds."

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The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's levelling off of oil prices, the

abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

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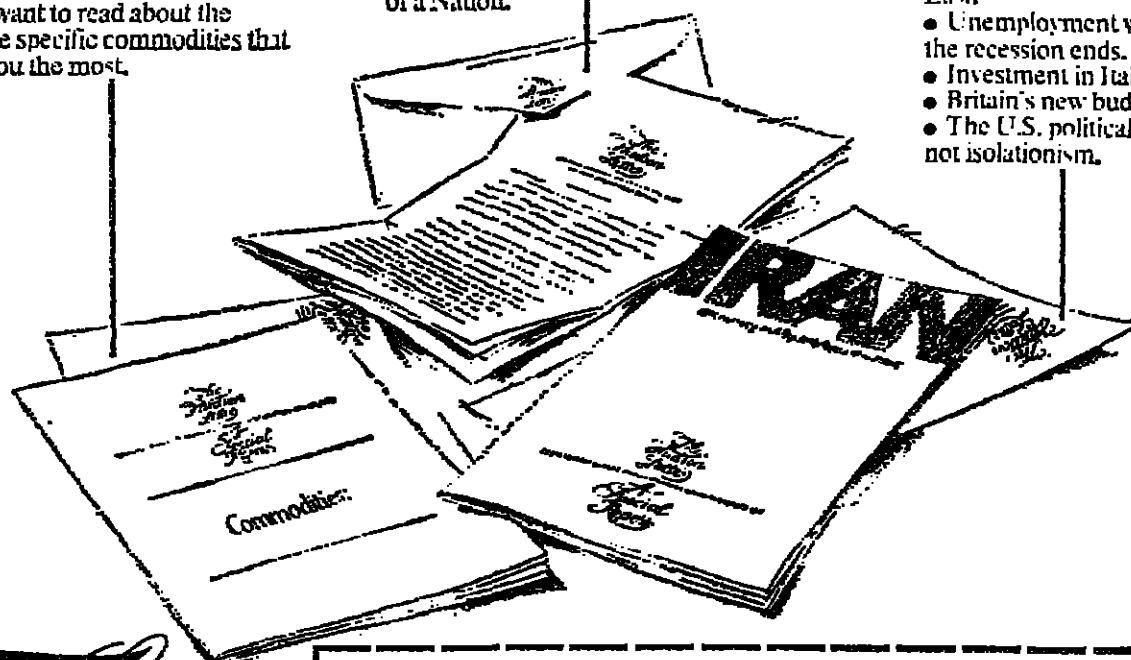
Analyses and Projections like these, which appeared in the first four issues of *The Hudson Letter*:

- Protectionism is the new trend in world trade.
- The American economic outlook is even worse than President Ford's budget predicts.
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.

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NEW VOLCANO—Active volcano erupting on Kamchatka Peninsula in Soviet Far East. Area is sparsely populated. There is no danger to life or property.

Underpopulation, Lack of Skills a Problem

Foreign Workers Aid Libya's Development

By Jack Foise

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 1.—The underpopulation of Libya is hindering development of the country and, to make up for the lack of skilled workers and educated administrators, hundreds of thousands of foreign workers have been hired.

In fact, the country virtually is run by foreigners, although policy-making and top-level direction are in the hands of the all-military 11-man Revolution Command Council headed by Col. Moamer Qadhafi, 34.

The greatest influx is that of Egyptians, although the neighboring Egyptians and Libyans historically distrust and dislike each other. There are at least 150,000 Egyptians working for the Libyan government or for private firms. They live under tension, for in the event of serious trouble—beyond the usual name-calling

sired by Radio Cairo and Radio Tripoli—they could become hostages of the fiery and nationalistic Col. Qadhafi. The Egyptian government often claims that Egyptians are being harassed in Libya.

Higher Pay

But most Egyptians stay on—as schoolteachers, engineers and technicians—for their pay in Libya is at least twice what they could earn in Egypt.

Another big labor source is Tunisia. Libya's neighbor to the west, which sends in about 40,000 workers.

For military advisers, Egypt formerly was the big supplier, working with the 30,000-man Libyan armed forces. But this arrangement ended last year after a particularly vicious exchange between President Anwar Sadat and Col. Qadhafi. The Egyptian military command decided that it was incongruous to train a potential enemy.

Since then, the chief military advisers have been Pakistanis, who, while Moslem, are not Arabs and have trouble with the language here. Pakistanis appear to be engaged mostly in assisting the Libyan Air Force, acting as flying instructors if not actually performing as combat pilots.

A diplomatic oddity accounts for some military advisers from Taiwan. Libya is one of the few Arab countries which recognizes Nationalist China. There is a persistent report that Col. Qadhafi received an overture from Peking to establish diplomatic relations. But the Libyan leader, staunchly anti-Communist and reportedly irked that the letter was not signed personally by Mao Tse-tung, did not reply.

Doctors, Midwives

Taiwan's ambassador in Tripoli, Tsai Fa, said that about 100 of his countrymen are serving in Libya, "mostly" as doctors and midwives in rural areas. He would not discuss the presence of military advisers, but there are known to be some trying to establish an efficient logistical system for the Libyan military, which has a mix of French and British equipment, some American hand-me-downs and now, in increasing numbers, weapons from the Soviet Union.

Col. Qadhafi acknowledged in an interview that there are Soviet technicians in Libya to assist in the introduction of Soviet jet planes, tanks and defensive missiles.

"But the technicians are few in number and not here for ideological purposes," he said. "They have no influence."

Intelligence sources put the number of Russians in Libya at about 300 and believe the number might eventually be doubled.

Col. Qadhafi is believed to be

Marxist Coalition Wins Control of Italy's Piedmont

TURIN, Aug. 1 (AP).—The Communists gained a partner's role in the regional government of Piedmont today, a day after another Marxist coalition won control of the municipality of Milan, Italy's main industrial and financial city.

Piedmont became the sixth region in Italy (which has 20 regions) to be taken over by Communist-Socialist coalitions in the wake of Communist gains in local elections in June. Approximately one-third of Italy is currently under local Marxist governments.

Turin, Piedmont's capital, got a Communist mayor earlier this month, ending 24 years of Christian Democratic predominance. Piedmont's new government is headed by Aldo Viglione, a Socialist, and includes seven Communists and five Socialists as "ministers." He was elected by the regional council when a rightist member was absent from the group, whose 60 seats are divided evenly among Marxists and their foes.

The Socialists turned down Christian Democratic requests to renew the center-left coalition that had ruled Piedmont for five years.

In Milan, the city council elected a Marxist mayor in a stormy session Wednesday night.

French Youths Balk at English

PARIS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Eighty per cent of French youths study English but fewer than 7 per cent are satisfied with their choice of language, according to a survey published today.

The Franco-European Linguistic Association said that a survey of 1,600 youths showed that 24.6 per cent would like to learn Russian, 18.9 per cent German and 17.3 per cent Chinese, but only 6.6 per cent actually wanted to learn English.

They said that they studied English because it was often the only language taught in their schools or because their parents and teachers had encouraged them to do so.

British Arrest Man Wanted by French

LONDON, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—British police have arrested a man identified yesterday as Alain Thompson, a 30-year-old Frenchman wanted in connection with the murder of a Bordeaux policeman in May.

Armed detectives seized the man after a struggle at a hotel in the West End of London two days ago. Since then, Scotland Yard had sought his identity in inquiries stretching through Western Europe.

Korean Détente Seen as Focus Of Miki's 9-Day Visit to U.S.

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Aug. 1.—Japanese Premier Takeo Miki will leave tomorrow on a nine-day visit to the United States for talks with President Ford in what appears to be a major Japanese foreign policy initiative for détente in Korea.

Mr. Miki has sent unofficial envoys to the United States, Southeast Asia, North Korea and China to prepare for his meetings with Mr. Ford Tuesday and Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyasawa, who visited South Korea, will accompany Mr. Miki to Washington.

There have been 14 U.S.-Japanese summit meetings since 1951 but seldom has a Japanese premier prepared himself so carefully for one as Mr. Miki has this time.

He sent Tokuma Utsunomiya, a fellow member of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, to North Korea on July 1 on an eight-day mission. Mr. Utsunomiya disclosed he had met President Kim Il Sung, then spent nine days in Peking.

Northern Hint

Mr. Utsunomiya is reliably reported to have received word from Marshal Kim that North Korea wanted to open contacts with the United States.

Mr. Utsunomiya's trip was balanced by the visit to Seoul of Foreign Minister Miyasawa.

Mr. Miki was reported eager to discuss with Mr. Ford what new initiatives the United States and Japan might take jointly or separately to ease Korean tensions.

A source close to the Premier said that Mr. Miki was thinking in terms of first broadening Japan's unofficial contacts with North Korea while the United States initiated unofficial contacts with Pyongyang.

Then, perhaps, the United States and North Korea, on one hand, and Japan and North Korea, on the other, might agree

committed to purchasing \$1 billion to \$2 billion worth of weapons from Russia and its East European allies.

In the interview, he indicated that political differences would not keep him from accepting governmental aid from the United States and other Western countries. There are about 2,000 U.S. civilians in Libya now, mostly contractors on nonmilitary development projects.

However, Col. Qadhafi still keeps limits on U.S. and British diplomatic representation here, with each embassy limited to 15 nationals. The Soviet Embassy had been under the same restriction but recently the ceiling was removed and its diplomatic list is growing.

Col. Qadhafi insisted the Russians play no part in development assistance.

"We have experts here from all parts of the world. We have about 1,000 companies here working on our development plan. None are from Russia," he declared.

Los Angeles Times.

3.86 Billion Population

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 1 (Reuters).—The world's population was estimated at 3.86 billion in mid-1973, an increase of 228 million compared with mid-1970, according to the latest issue of the UN statistical yearbook.

to open trade offices in each other's capital.

Diplomatic recognition would be withheld until China and the Soviet Union agreed to reciprocate by recognizing South Korea, under such a plan.

The hope here is that Japan and the United States could lessen the threats that Marshal Kim believes the South Korean and U.S. governments have made toward him.

A less militant North would, in turn, alleviate South Korean President Chung Hae Park's fears of an invasion. Hopefully, this would allow him to loosen the political restrictions he has imposed in the name of security.

Los Angeles Times.

France's summer vacation exodus began today with more than 5 million people setting off simultaneously for the sun and the beaches. About 35,000 police were mobilized with computers and helicopters to help travelers on their way.

Factories, stores and offices closed throughout the country, many of them for the entire month.

With the inevitable traffic jams, rebellious southern winogrowers, and temperatures above 30 degrees centigrade, the patience of vacationers seemed likely to be tested more than ever this year.

Last night the demonstrating winogrowers blocked road traffic with piles of flaming tires and set up rail barriers to delay trains.

Signs Painted Over

They painted over road signs through much of southwest France in a campaign called "Operation Nameless Roads and Lost Villages."

Tens of thousands of growers are using the annual migration

France Starts Annual Exodus With Traffic Jams, Protests

PARIS, Aug. 1 (Reuters).—

to draw attention to their complaints about low incomes and the influx of cheap foreign wine.

On roads leading to Spain, the police reported that many foreign motorists slept in their cars last night after driving off the blocked Autoroute and losing their way completely among country roads with no signs.

The growers want limits on imports of Italian wine, Common Market measures to deal with surplus production and the resignation of French Agriculture Minister Christian Bontet.

But the French police, preparing for their most difficult weekend of the year, were doing their best to keep traffic moving with a computer that is expected to save motorists at least half a million hours of sitting in jams and half a million gallons of gasoline.

Scanning the roads from Tours, in the Loire valley, to the Spanish border, the Operation Atlantic computer system is programmed to pinpoint a traffic jam automatically as soon as it forms and to calculate the best detours.

A French family of five burned to death today after their car crashed near Nantes.

The police said the car was engulfed in flames, stopping other motorists from reaching the occupants, who included a 13-year-old girl and an 11-year-old boy.

Chinese Drought Ended

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP).—Heavy rains in the last few days have ended a serious six-month drought in northern China. Peking's official news agency reported today.

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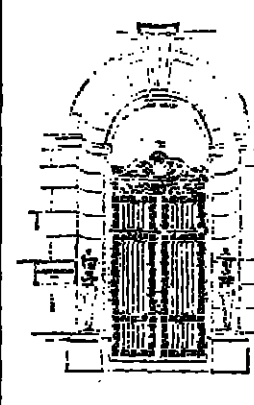
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The West's Summit

The slow rate of recovery in the industrial nations from the deepest recession and highest rate of unemployment since the Great Depression has finally forced the top leaders of the principal countries to take counsel together instead of relying entirely on separate measures, applied domestically.

The economic summit meeting in Helsinki between President Ford and the heads of government of the main Common Market countries—Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, President Giscard d'Estaing of France, and Prime Minister Wilson of Britain—is significant as a precedent for future as well as current common action. If this method succeeds in managing the present economic crisis and the growing interdependence of the West, it will dwarf in importance the so-called European "security" conference of 35 Western, Eastern, and neutral chiefs of government that made it possible.

Europeans, who depend on exports for up to 30 per cent and more of their gross national products, have been aware since Marshall Plan days of their intimate dependence on a healthy U.S. economy. What is new is that the United States, which exports five per cent or less of its output, is increasingly aware that its interdependence with the other Western industrial powers—political as well as economic—requires adjustment of domestic economic policies by the United States as well as its trade and monetary behavior abroad. Moreover, that adjustment cannot be decided upon independently, but requires consultation, planning and, for greatest success, joint decision-making by the principal nations in the Atlantic area, plus Japan.

Thursday's Western summit in Helsinki undoubtedly was a first step in the direction of periodic meetings at such a level. Chancellor Schmidt laid the basis for this move in his separate meetings during the past week with the French President, the British Prime Minister, and President Ford, which were preceded by the nine-power Brussels summit of the Common Market countries.

"We fully recognize that the economy of the United States is an integral part of the economy throughout the world and particularly that of Western Europe," President Ford said after his recent meeting in Bonn with Mr. Schmidt, adding that he agreed that it was "vitally important" for Washington henceforth to intensify efforts to coordinate economic policy with the Common Market.

The precise nature of the economic measures to be taken will require expert negotiation and will vary from time to time. But what must not vary in the future is the will to cooperate at the highest level and the progressive construction of institutional machinery to make joint decision-making at the summit a fact.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Brezhnev at Helsinki

Leonid I. Brezhnev's remarks at the summit meeting in Helsinki on Thursday were at best deliberately ambiguous, while at worst they were a tough warning to the West against any illusions that the declaration on European security coming out of Helsinki will ease the police-state atmosphere of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brezhnev, it will be remembered, was the general secretary of the Soviet Communist party in August, 1968, when Soviet and satellite Eastern Europe troops invaded Czechoslovakia and eventually forced Moscow-oriented leadership on that country. It was to justify that intervention that Pravda subsequently published what has come to be called the Brezhnev Doctrine, the theory that the Soviet Union has the right to interfere in any Communist-ruled country any time Moscow thinks Communist rule is in danger. The same essential idea had been demonstrated in Hungary in 1956. It is worth noting that the two men Moscow installed to rule these conquered satellites—Janos Kadar of Hungary and Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia—are both summit attendees in Helsinki now.

Against this background it is difficult to see any progress in Mr. Brezhnev's statement on Thursday that "No one should try to dictate to other peoples, on the basis of foreign policy considerations of one kind or

another, the manner in which they ought to manage their internal affairs." The official Moscow position has long been that there exists a "socialist commonwealth" so that relations between Communist-ruled states are not foreign policy relations. Hence a Soviet armed invasion of Czechoslovakia does not contravene his statement; but if Western troops came to the aid of Portuguese Socialists, that would be "intervention" denounced by Moscow. The old Soviet principle that "What's ours is ours and what's yours is negotiable" has not changed.

Prime Minister Wilson got to the real nub of much that is wrong with the Helsinki summit when he declared: "Detente means little if it is not reflected in the daily lives of our peoples. There is no reason why, in 1975, Europeans should not be allowed to marry whom they want, hear and read what they want, travel abroad when and where they want, meet whom they want." Unfortunately, there are no echoes of this attitude in what Mr. Brezhnev said on Thursday; and all the news from the Soviet Union suggests that nothing signed in Helsinki will in any way save courageous free thinkers in the Soviet empire from the prospect of incarceration in forced labor camps or in insane asylums, or from being subjected to involuntary exile.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Censorship in India

Without a free press the debate that precedes any balloting will be meaningless and stunted. Such a forum of opinion is much more necessary in India where the radio has always been under government control, subject to a narrow range of comment on national issues. . . . In none but the most rigorous dictatorships would censorship rules such as those now applied in India govern news and comment. Mrs. Gandhi could go only one step further: She could make the press an organ of government as it is in Communist countries where the dissemination of news is secondary to publishing matter that serves the ends of government and nothing else.

Freedom of the press is fundamental. If thought and discussion are not to be stifled, at present in India that formative part of the Indian population to which this freedom is valuable must find their intellectual life deprived, and for no good cause.

—From the Times (London).

Lisbon's Anti-Democrat

The youngest member of the Portuguese military triumvirate, Gen. Carvalho, had made clear how, as for him, the matter stands. On his return from Cuba he called for repressive measures against all counter-revolutionaries, for instance by putting them in the bullring. He declared that it is becoming impossible to have a socialist revolution by completely peaceful means and that there is no place for a legislative assembly "because the revolution has such a dynamic." Carvalho now has declared that he is an anti-democrat, who thinks it is decent for a minority to use violence in order to assert their will against a majority.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Lack of Freedom

The "broad political strategy" based on a Western desire to reduce troop levels and an Eastern desire for recognition of existing frontiers seems recently to have gained predominance in the Western world, to the detriment of freedom as an aim. Admittedly, the West took great pains to have a proportion of freedom's vocabulary included in the security conference declarations, but there can have been few illusions that the lack of freedom on the other side and the grotesque situation along the demarcation line between East and West would be materially affected thereby. The main objective was purely and simply to reach an accommodation with the East. There is much talk at Helsinki of better times ahead for Europe, but the euphoria may disappear rapidly. Far better not to give way to it at all.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

Coup in Nigeria

Nigeria's third military coup has proved remarkably different from its predecessors. Reports from the country confirm the coup leader's assertions that there has been no bloodshed. There appears so far at least to have been no opposition to it from within the huge army and no civil commotion, while Gen. Gowon, the former head of state, has been guaranteed a safe return to Nigeria. The tough denunciation by Brig. Murtala Mohammed, the new leader, of "graft, nepotism, ostentatious living and flagrant abuse of office" will be popular with ordinary Nigerians, although some will undoubtedly wonder whether a government led by soldiers so closely involved in the previous regime will be capable of the necessary corrective action.

—From the Financial Times (London).

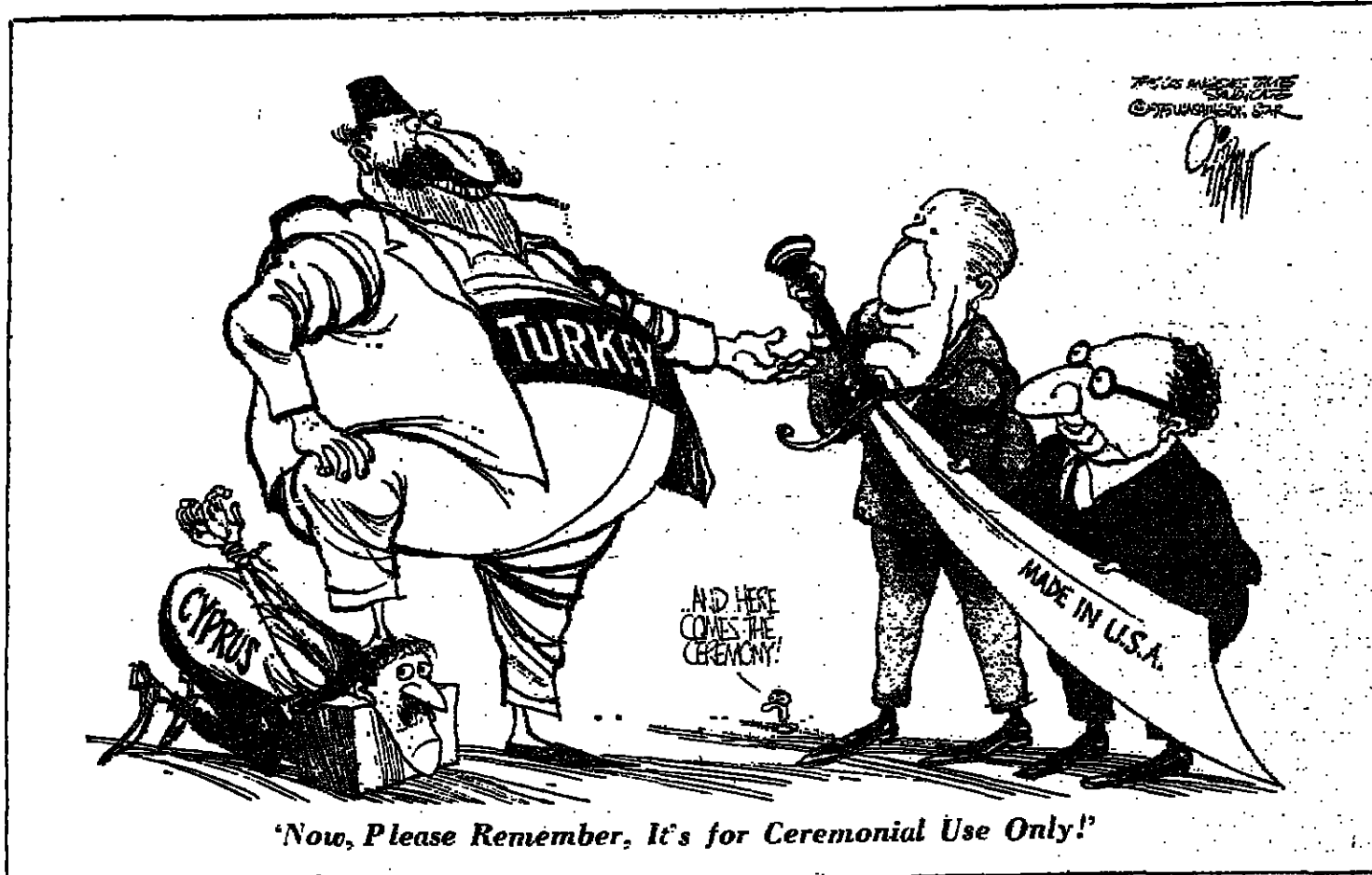
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 2, 1900
PARIS—An attempt on the life of the Shah of Iran was made here this morning. It appears that this fresh attempt upon a monarch's life is the outcome of a conspiracy of which the origin may also be traced to the Italian peninsula. A letter from Naples was received by the Shah by the first mail, warning him that his life was in danger.

Fifty Years Ago

August 2, 1925
NEW YORK—The United States government yesterday filed an appeal in the Federal Court of Appeals at Cheyenne, Wyo., on the decision of Federal Judge T. Blane Kennedy dismissing the suit to annul the lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry Sinclair and his Mammoth Oil Co. Sixty-four of Judge Kennedy's points were attacked in this new attempt to void the lease.



Two Plans to Prevent Future Watergates

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—A year after the Watergate scandal toppled Richard Nixon from the presidency, Congress has begun considering what it might do to see that it can't happen here again. Happily, this time the approach is more cautious and sensible than that first great flight of post-Watergate congressional morality, called the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974.

Last week, the Senate Government Operations Committee started hearings on a bill embodying the main recommendations of the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—the Watergate investigating committee headed by former Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C.

The bill contains a number of provisions, but its keystone proposal is to make permanent the office of special prosecutor—or, as it calls the post, public attorney—to carry on the independent investigation work on corruption in the executive branch pioneered in the Watergate period by Archibald Cox, Leon Jaworski and now Henry S. Ruth Jr.

The Truth

The argument seems so simple and straightforward: Mr. Cox and his successors brought out the truth about law-breaking in the Justice Department and the White House, because they were free from the political pressures of ordinary presidential appointees. Therefore, to prevent or expose future Watergates, they must preserve the office of special prosecutor.

That proposition was so self-evident it appealed to Sam Ervin and to Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., the most morally indignant of the old Watergate investigators, and to Samuel Dash, the law professor who was the chief counsel of the Watergate committee.

All of them have testified or will testify on behalf of the measure. Mr. Dash said failure to create a permanent public attorney's office would "practically leave the country in a condition where it is unable to prevent a future Watergate and create the very real risk that an independent special prosecutor will not be appointed when he is most needed."

Obvious, right? As obvious as it was to Congress last year that if Watergate arose from big and illegal campaign contributions, as some believe, the answer was to provide public financing and strict spending limits for future presidential campaigns.

That quick reflex reaction has run into increasing criticism—as the constitutional and public policy problems of public financing and spending limits have emerged in argument and litigation. But Congress, unfortunately, did not pause long enough to weigh these issues before enacting its first bill of Watergate reform legislation.

This time, because the passions have had some time to cool, the legislative response looks more sensible. Fundamental questions about the wisdom of having a permanent special prosecutor have been raised by Mr. Jaworski and Mr. Ruth, among others. And Sen. Howard R. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., vice-chairman of the original Watergate committee, has

joined with Sen. Charles H. Percy, R-Ill., in proposing another and perhaps better way of accomplishing the same goal.

Instead of creating a special prosecutor, named by three retired Circuit Court judges and confirmed by the Senate, as the Ervin committee proposed, Sens. Percy and Baker would create a government crimes division within the Justice Department, to be headed by an assistant attorney general named by the president and confirmed by the Senate.

The difference between the two plans may seem slight, but it is crucial in terms of constitutional principle and practical effect.

Fast Powers

The independent special prosecutor would be accountable to no one during his five-year term; his exercise of the vast powers of his office would be subject to the checks and balances within the constitutional system. He would be a free agent, and one with enormous discretionary authority.

As Henry Ruth, who is in his final months as the Watergate special prosecutor, testified: "Lack of accountability of any public official on a permanent basis carries a potential for abuse of power that far exceeds any enforcement gains that might ensue."

The notion of an independent prosecutor, beyond the reach of any president or attorney general, is an appealing one, because it seems to guarantee no compromise with political corruption. But it relies far too heavily on the conscience of that single individual to be a safe scheme for a democracy.

Sens. Percy and Baker, on the other hand, by proposing that investigations of government crime be kept in the Justice Department, preserve the constitutional design. Their plan makes the president, as chief executive, meet his assigned duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

At the same time, they provide safeguards for the independence of the new assistant attorney general, by requiring that whenever he is overruled, the fact must be promptly reported to Congress, and his removal for any reason be justified in writing to Congress.

The debate between these plans shows that Congress is weighing its responsibilities carefully—more carefully than it did on campaign finance reform—as it continues the necessary work of preventing future Watergates.

I think readers of this column are entitled to know that this

reporter was asked to come to Secretary of State Kissinger's office in order to receive Mr. Kissinger's comments on one of my recent columns (Herald Tribune, July 23). It criticized the secretary's role in advising President Ford not to see Soviet exile writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The interview was brief and unproductive. Although Mr. Kissinger had indicated the meeting, he refused from the outset to be quoted, and this reporter declined to listen to statements which the secretary would not make on the record.

Just before the brief meeting ended, he did say: "I will tell you, on the record, that I gave President Ford, a month after he came into office, a copy of 'The Gulag Archipelago' (Solzhenitsyn's chronicle of the Soviet prison camps). I tell you this just to refute the charge that I wished to prevent him (Mr. Ford) from having an insight into the moral dimension of Solzhenitsyn's thinking."

I am happy to note that fact, for the record. But I must express to the readers as I did to the secretary, my deep regret at his refusal to discuss more fully and publicly the important issues raised by his role in the Solzhenitsyn affair. Perhaps, as the diplomats say, he will reconsider.

To the Finland Station

By C. L. Sulzberger

HELSINKI—Lenin's arrival at the Finland railway station of Petrograd, a city that would soon bear his name, marked the start of a final phase in the revolution that ended the Russian Empire and provided an increasingly powerful base for the international spread of Communist doctrines.

No one can say if the summit meeting of leaders from 35 states, all but the United States and Canada "European" will be taken by subsequent historians as a similar historical punctuation point. The affair was hailed by some as a new kind of Congress of Vienna or another Paris Peace Conference of the sort that produced the Versailles, Sevres and St. Germain Treaties.

In fact, it was none of these. It was not a diplomatic conclave or a negotiation; it was only a brief fandango staged to symbolize a triumph already accomplished by the statesmanship of Leonid Brezhnev and his plenipotentiaries in years of patient bargaining. Whether the document signed here could be proven to have any binding validity before a court of law is arguable.

Ceremonial

The United States tried to play down the affair as something merely ceremonial. An aide of Secretary Kissinger claimed "the Russians have already paid several times over the price we demanded for the security conference" (the Helsinki summit being considered a reduction in Soviet tank forces—the question is more moot than ever).

Another argument produced in Washington by the White House was that the Helsinki agreement "in no way legally settles borders in Eastern Europe" and because it isn't a "treaty" to be ratified by the Senate, it is therefore not legally binding. If this is so, which is accepted by most observers—why was President Ford's journey really necessary?

Mr. Ford himself said last week: "We are not committing ourselves to anything beyond what we are already committed to." He added

access accord and agreed to talks on mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) as they are known in today's gobbledygook.

If what the aide said is true—which I doubt—the asking price was something R.H. Macy's might have blinked at. The new Berlin accord was needed only because the Russians had often violated the old one. As for MBFR, "balanced" was dropped from the concept on June 26, 1973, when, after a Brezhnev visit to Washington, the communists referred only to "mutual reduction."

This is not just semantics. America's European allies were most preoccupied about "balanced." To them it meant if a U.S. division were some day withdrawn from West Europe, considerably more must be pulled out of East Europe by Moscow. Geographical distance, in case of return, was what had to be reckoned in a balanced equation.

Now that there are hints the United States may bargain to repatriate some of its 7,000 tactical nuclear warheads from this continent—against a reduction in Soviet tank forces—the question is more moot than ever.

Another argument produced in Washington by the White House was that the Helsinki agreement "in no way legally settles borders in Eastern Europe" and because it isn't a "treaty" to be ratified by the Senate, it is therefore not legally binding. If this is so, which is accepted by most observers—why was President Ford's journey really necessary?

Mr. Ford himself said last week: "We are not committing ourselves to anything beyond what we are already committed to." He added

that his trip to Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia showed continuing U.S. "interest."

Mr. Kissinger described the Helsinki accord as "an additional ratification." An additional nail to hammer down an understanding with the wily Russians isn't a bad idea but not when it is just a question of re-affirming de facto frontiers we say we don't agree with—plus their ideological implications.

The words "Brezhnev Doctrine" carry the latter point. As the Times of London editorialized on July 7, 1975: "The Russians wanted the conference to endorse the present frontiers of Europe—not only the political frontiers between states but the ideological frontiers between East and West." My italics.

Two Views

I share Mr. Brezhnev's view that this meeting was of immense importance. I also share the White House view that the signed accord isn't "legally binding"—any more than the original Berlin compact or the UN Charter which somehow inhibit "Hungary 1956" and "Czechoslovakia 1968" or, for that matter, "Dominican Republic" and "Cambodia," but then, the cynic could rebut, these were American concerns, and not in Europe.

Sir Harold Nicolson wrote of Talleyrand at the Congress of Vienna: "The specter of the Russian colossus did not inspire him either with defeatism or panic fear; he knew that a united attitude of combined concord and firmness would suffice to halt the wave of Russian aggression; and that if Europe could only gain sufficient time, the vast tide of Muscovy would be sucked back again by the Asian moon."

Of course, this wasn't the Congress of Vienna and nobody named Talleyrand was around. But the cynic could rebut, these were American concerns, and not in Europe.

'Collect Call'

Art Buchwald's column, "Collect Call" (Herald Tribune, July 26-27) is reminiscent of the scores the American Aid Society places every year for cases who run into difficulties similar to Jorge Rolinson's. They usually need funds to replace lost cash, passports, or airline tickets, or to pay for return passage, which they neglected to buy before coming abroad.

Our society makes minimal loans to people who have been assured of receiving payments from home, to permit them to subsist until the money arrives. There are practically no local agencies which will take in stranded travelers without charge, even if they agree to share their beds!

Mrs. JOHNSON GARRETT, President, American Aid Society of Paris, PARIS.

The Teddy And Tip Show Ends

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Late Wednesday night, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., placed a telephone call that more than a public announcement extinguished hope for his presidential candidacy for 1976 and thereby removed one highly disruptive element from national Democratic politics.

Sen. Kennedy's call to Rep. O'Neill declaring that he would not be a candidate for 1976, a little game the two Massachusetts politicians had played months but had gotten out-hand the last week.

For reasons not clear to anybody else and perhaps murky himself, Sen. Kennedy had a presidential prospect and, or sequentially, discourage active K activities from senators and candidates. But the game had gone too far with Mr. O'Neill's appearance on CBS' "Face the Nation" on July 27, forcing Kennedy to stop it entirely.

In urging everybody all to not to take seriously Sen. Kennedy's profession of noncandidacy, Mr. O'Neill felt with good reason he was following the senator's wishes. In a telephone conversation three months ago, Mr. O'Neill asked Sen. Kennedy whether he should stop such talk. "Keep alive," Sen. Kennedy replied. When Mr. Kennedy's aides told Mr. O'Neill to stop boasting Kennedy for president, he said that Mr. Kennedy would not come until last Wednesday night.

Rep. O'Neill's insistence that Sen. Kennedy would not be ever, was taken less seriously until a series of exchanges beginning on July 17, when Kennedy, Rep. O'Neill and other House members flew to Washington to Boston for a final round.

As they left their private jets, Mr. O'Neill informed Sen. Kennedy he would be on "Face the Nation" and asked the senator whether he wanted to be out of the presidential picture. The reply, as revealed by O'Neill on the program, was "Keep me alive, Tip."

That account was corroborated by us by two of the House members present, Reps. Bill of New York and Joseph D. of Massachusetts, neither whom felt Mr. Kennedy was joking around. Rep. Barry, "but there's no doubt, senator was serious."

Running Wild

Although Mr. O'Neill is "Face the Nation" Friday morning, July 26, news events for the program to be broadcast on Sunday, Mr. O'Neill telephoned Sen. Kennedy Saturday night to reveal he had requested "Keep me alive" quote on a discarded taped version, and the program would be broadcast live on Sunday. Sen. Kennedy did not ask him to lay off.

It was now that the "Teddy and Tip Show" began to wild. Mr. O'Neill's prediction Sen. Kennedy's candidacy featured on network news.

When we informed Sen. Kennedy's office on Wednesday of two other congressional aides who had requested the July 7 conversation, the senator's aides told us the incident was dangerously misleading. More important than advice, however, was assurance from Kennedy's family.

So, beginning Wednesday noon, Kennedy tried to keep O'Neill, finally reaching him at night. The senator told his mother, wife and family, and presidential talk stopped. More important than time, Mr. O'Neill called with a vice reporters on Thursday noon.

That Sen. Kennedy had in Mr. O'Neill to keep his presidential hopes alive is obvious. Why?

One answer is Mr. Kennedy's own admission. He is a nonpolitical figure. He has played a few days ago came as believing Mr. Kennedy would be president and would like to run in 1976 but feels frustrated by personal problems and habits.

Moreover, Mr. Kennedy has years encouraged public speculation even after declining to run. Whatever his motive, Sen. Kennedy's game with Rep. O'Neill added instability to a Democratic presidential picture, chaos enough without his contribution. Rep. O'Neill's "Keep me alive" quote built Kennedy talk to an intensity that Mr. Kennedy had to place his Wednesday call. In so doing, he has emphatically that ever remains himself from the presidential picture.

230-Year-Old Fabric Firm

A Touch of 7th Ave. in Provençal Convent

By Susan Heller Anderson

TARASCON, France (UPI)—A peaceful 17th-century convent here is the scene of frenzied activity these hot summer days. The fall ready-to-wear fashion collections are approaching and the convent-based fabric firm of Soulelado is manufacturing cloth for Cacharel this year. Two Soulelado boutiques are opening (Beverly Hills on Sept. 1 and Dallas at the beginning of next year). And Soulelado material, household accessories and ready-to-wear has caught the fancy of fashion magazine editors. All of which injects a slightly Seventh Avenue atmosphere into this basically loving-hands-at-home company.

Makers of bright, pretty Provençal fabrics, the firm is run by Charles Deméry and his son, Jean-Pierre, in accordance with the father-to-son tradition of the business since its founding in 1740. For 230 years fabric was turned out in the workshop, originally a part of the convent. Five years ago, the family bought the other convent buildings. In the early days, the company flourished because of trade barriers with India during the reign of Louis XIV.

At the end of the 17th century, the royal court was captivated by the fanciful goods brought into France from India. To protect French manufacturers, the Sun King's finance minister, Colbert, quickly prohibited the importation of these fabrics, making them infinitely more desirable. Artisans outside the boundaries of the kingdom latched onto the idea of producing these outlawed designs, and the first to profit were those in the nearby papal state of the Comtat Venaissin, roughly comparable to today's Vaucluse Department.

Other Benefits

When the ban was lifted in 1759, factories no longer gained from the high prices and exceptional demand that smuggling had created. What they did benefit from was their geographical

location in an area that yielded Arignon seed, the basic component in yellow dyes; madder, used in Turkish red, and violet. The heavy calcium deposits in the Comtat soil gave exceptional fastness and brilliance to the madder-qualities that competitors in other regions could not reproduce.

As the industrial revolution led to the gradual disappearance of artisans' workshops, the Deméry family struggled to maintain their business in Tarascon. Now, Tarascon is the only survivor of this rich tradition of hand-screened Provençal fabrics.

The current head of Soulelado, Charles Deméry, inherited over 40,000 wood and metal "rins blocks," all of them about 200 years old from which the company now prints 400 designs. His son, Jean-Pierre, explains, "Each year, as our designers experiment with new colors and patterns, we retire some designs and bring out others." Jean-Pierre has been at Soulelado for five years. Long-haired and blue-jeaned, he lives in sleepy Tarascon. As for being in the family business, "I adore it."

Under Jean-Pierre's father, the company has blossomed from a small local concern turning out quilted flowered squares for the pink-checked local women to an international business, manufacturing and retaining its own products. Soulelado boutiques, stocked with items ranging from quilted tea cozies to evening dresses done in Deméry's charming, chic fabrics, are in every major French city and some minor ones, too.

In the United States, the shops are called Pierre De, after their ebullient owner, Pierre Moulin. Already established in New York, Boston and San Francisco, Pierre De is now expanding to Beverly Hills and Dallas. The fabrics have become a status symbol, with women flocking to buy the ready-to-wear and household accessories and decorators plastering prestigious walls with the stuff.

With success have come imitations. "The Americans are just copycats. Why don't they do something original themselves?" asks Jean-Pierre Deméry. The company won a suit against Bloomington's and now has copyrights on all their designs.

Yet expansion has not altered the basic company desire to remain essentially artisanal. "Our



Jean-Pierre Deméry
... father's footsteps.

printers have all been here for more than 40 years, except for this young one, just arrived." Deméry notes, "The growing interest in handmade goods, the Demérys have no trouble finding young people to work in the convent. Cutters, designers, new-product people tinkering with a forthcoming line of ceramic tiles—they are all ages, from Charles Deméry's 30-year-

old nanny to his kids in their early 20s.

The fabrics are characterized by small flower or geometric prints, sometimes done in reverse and coordinating colors. All have coordinated borders and edgings. Some of the newly manufactured 200-year-old designs look like Indian cotton, with elephants and women carrying the day's groceries on their heads.

The quality stands out. From the selection of designs and choice colors to the painstaking hand-printing process, each step is done with attention and pride in workmanship. On a recent visit to the convent, San Francisco interior designer Michael Vincent noted the superior quality of the basic fabric and the dyes used. "These are Ciba dyes from Switzerland—the finest and also the hardest to work with. At a time when everyone else is folding," Mr. Vincent said, "this company has found young, dedicated people who care a lot. Quite unique."

Care is not necessarily costly. Batiste scarves are 35 francs and long cotton dresses are 500. Men's shirts in pretty patterns are 110 francs, and the fabric itself sells from 30 to 47 francs a meter.



Richard Eriks and Pat Heywood in "Absent Friends," which has opened in London.

assment and semaphoring the fact. The spiky Phyllida Law and Ray Brooks, forever restless and panicked by any mention of death, convey their humiliations with great precision. Pat Heywood is moving as Diana, particularly as she goes over the brink and mistakes her husband for a teacup. Richard Eriks equips Colin with a particularly offensive toothy grin and abounding good nature.

Mr. Ayckbourn's skill is as evident as ever, as his sense of social nuance. His wives discuss their new shoes and their husbands' infidelity in the same breath and with the same emphasis. But there is a feeling here, absent from his other plays, of the author's growing dissatisfaction and disenchantment with the territory that he has marked out as his own.

Harold Pinter's engrossing "No Man's Land" in Peter Hall's excellent National Theatre production has been transferred to Wyndham's Theatre for a limited season. On second viewing it remains as enigmatic as ever, yet is still compulsively watchable, holding one's attention to what is happening at each moment, a concentration now that is un-

usual in theater, where the emphasis is more often on what is about to happen or what has happened.

This existential riddle is rendered all the more compelling by the acting of that incomparable double act of Sir John Gielgud and Sir Ralph Richardson. Sir John is all tentative movements, jerky birdlike approaches—particularly to drink or cigarettes. Sir Ralph is icy repose.

The theme is one familiar from Mr. Pinter's plays, that of an intruder attempting to take over territory occupied by another. Spooner, an elderly and shabby poet, tries not only to oust the two manservants who wait on him, but also moves in on Sir John himself. The two were contemporaries at Oxford, it appears, and rivals not only as authors but as lovers of the same woman.

I say appears because Spooner is treated by Hirst as a stranger in the first act and greeted as an old friend in the second, just as the servants' names change during the play. But one point Mr. Pinter makes is that personae are interchangeable, that if it wasn't Spooner's wife that Hirst seduced, then it was some one identical.

The play is also concerned with the use of language. Such exchanges as "I cannot say"—"It cannot be said" occur throughout.

Language, in the mouths of the four characters, becomes a weapon. The two writers battle for dominance by their recreation of their shared past. At times the words are gentle and seductive, as in Spooner's archaic speeches as he tries to gain a permanent place in the household; at others, language is brutal and offensive, as in the manservant Briggs's rejection of Spooner, a shocking outburst of short, hard, foul words.

The play is intensely witty. Sir John has said that in reading the work had a Chekhovian quality, but that it has to be played like Congreve. It has that precise elegance.

Mr. Pinter has never been better served by his actors. Sir John's Spooner, a golden lad fallen to dust, is a perfect study in upper-class seediness and Sir Ralph's Hirst, equally memorable, is a hollow man long past his creativity. As the servants, mixing menace with heavy charm, Terence Rigby and Michael Feast are also excellent. It is not a production to miss.

WAVERLEY ROOT: For Pygmies, French Gourmets

CROCODILES, as any Basuto would have told you 50 years ago, nourish themselves on the shadows of persons. A Basuto who lost his shadow also lost his soul, so the crocodile might as well have continued by devouring the Basuto, too; he frequently did. The crocodile is a man-eater, not from any particular animosity toward men (he is apt to scuttle away if he encounters them on land) but because in his own domain, the water, he is accustomed to snapping his jaws shut on any meat that falls before his snout. Man reciprocates. The crocodile is eaten notably by African pygmies and French gourmets.

Outside of these and a few other restricted circles, the crocodile has made minimum impact on our eating habits; but he has had some influence on language. The most familiar reference to this animal is the use, as a symbol of hypocrisy, of the phrase "crocodile tears," which stems from an ancient belief that the tender-hearted crocodile did indeed weep as he devoured his prey, thus providing a precedent for the Walrus in "The Walrus and the Carpenter" of Lewis Carroll, who may have had the crocodile in mind when he described the walrus weeping as he ate his oysters.

In England, "crocodile" means a long file of moving people, especially schoolchildren walking two by two under the guidance of their teachers. In French it means a saw with bent teeth for cutting stone; or, because of its shape, the device placed between the rails at a prudent distance before a switch or stop signal to sound a warning buzz for the engineer when a train runs over it; or a foreign student at St. Cyr, the French military academy, probably because most of them used to come from French Asiatic or African colonies, not including Basutoland.

Crocodiles, a generic term which also includes alligators, caimans and gavials, are the largest surviving reptiles, of which there are 24 species, ranging in size from the South American caiman, *Pseudochelys papilionacea*, which barely reaches 4 feet, to the grand daddy of them all, *Crocodilus porosus*, the estuarine or marine crocodile, which easily exceeds 20. The record to date is a specimen caught on the coast of Bengal, 32 1/2 feet long and 13 1/2 feet around. Found

from India and Indonesia to the Philippines and even Australia, the marine crocodile is considered the most dangerous and the most ferocious of them all.

Herodotus spoke approvingly of the meat of the crocodile and also of the quality of its eggs. The ancient Romans were particularly fond of the tail meat of young crocodiles, which they considered aphrodisiacs. The first report on crocodiles after Roman times seems to have been that of Marco Polo, apparently previously unacquainted with them, since he called them "serpents." He encountered them on the south coast of China.

"When hunters have trapped a serpent," Marco Polo wrote, "they draw out the gall from the belly and sell it for a high price, for you must know that it makes a potent medicine. If a man is bitten by a mad dog, he is given a drop of it to drink—the weight of a half-penny—and he is cured forthwith. And when a woman is in labor and cries aloud with the pangs of travail, she is given a drop of the serpent's gall and as soon as she has drunk it she is delivered of her child forthwith. Its third use is when someone is afflicted by any sort of growth; he puts a drop of this gall on it and it's cured in a day or two. The flesh also commands a good price, because it is very good to eat and is esteemed as a delicacy."

The most important crocodile-eating area today, however, is Africa. Crocodile is widely eaten throughout tropical Africa, especially by pygmies. According to an Italian authority, R. C. Izzo, the crocodile is, like the pig, an animal of which all parts can be eaten; a French authority, the Larousse Gastronomique, rates the feet as the choicest morsels, and suggests preparing them with some highly spiced sauce, such as the inaccurately named *sauce à l'américaine* or *sauce à l'indienne*, which involves curry.

I am told that crocodile meat is obtainable in London, though I do not know where. In Paris, the place for it is Paul Corcellet, which specializes in exotic foods such as lion, elephant, camel and boar. Corcellet suggests ordering crocodile in advance, since the house does not always have it in stock.

(c) Waverley Root

THE ART MARKET: Buyers Go for Gilt-Edged Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 1 (UPI)—François Heim, one of the most active art dealers in the field of old masters, is typical of French dealers when it comes to prices, offers or figures of any kind. However, he conceded that his exhibition of old masters which ended yesterday ended with about 25 per cent of the pictures, in terms of value, being sold. Making allowance for the fact that a quarter sold is not a poor showing as it might be, Heim, unlike auctioneers, does not have to worry about percentages, it tells a lot about the condition of the market.

The works sold fell mostly within the category of gilt-edged securities: Buyers were not prepared to venture into unknown territory, among the more spectacular pieces was a landscape by Dutch painter Jan van Goyen, signed with the monogram "J.G." and dated 1644. It had the flavor of an 18th-century landscape when an artist had settled in the Hague and where he developed a monochrome, semi-impressionistic interpretation of nature: a road, a small stream, a huge oak tree, a tiny strip of water, a bank with trees and a boat with fishermen in the foreground. The composition is very close to one dated 1641 that sold at the Galleries in November for 457,000 francs. Heim said that he sold his to a French collector for "more than 400,000 francs"—a good price.

Village Scene

Another work, a village scene by Jan Steen, went, Heim said, to a foreign museum. This realistic, highly conventional piece, was sold "for a price in the area of Steen's picture," referring to Jan Steen's most recent picture, knocked down at Sotheby's on July 9 for 289,000. If that is so, it was a remarkable price because



"Le Tigre François," said to be by Adam Frans van der Meulen, sold by Paris dealer François Heim.

Sotheby's picture was far superior in aesthetic interest. However, the figure would be consistent with the growing rarity of typical 17th-century works by established old masters, even second-rank masters such as Jan Steen. The same attitude may have benefited a still life considered by Heim to be the work of the Flemish master Oskar Beert the Elder. The picture was not signed, which made the figure of 500,000 francs high. Nevertheless, the splendid composition was close enough to signed works to be plausibly identified.

Heim says that other unsigned still lifes of about the same period, style and of comparable quality sell for roughly the same price at auction.

Buying was more sporadic in the lesser categories. Yet, at exhibitions such as this one, vaguely called "Collector's Choice," it would be better to pick up a

good work of a lesser painter or even an anonymous painter than to buy yet another Steen or Van der Meer or another well-known painter represented by an expensive and unexciting work.

Picture of Horse

There were several interesting pictures of this type in Heim's show. One was a picture of a horse, which, the catalogue said, is by Adam Frans van der Meulen, the Brussels-born artist who came to the court of Louis XIV and died in Paris in 1680. The horse stands turning his back on the onlooker and contemplating the city of Tournai which looms in the distance.

Heim said that it had been a little enthusiastic to call the picture the only known horse "portrait," two other horses, also identified by name in streamers floating over their heads with

the name of a Flemish city written in French underneath, are to be seen at the Musée de Tournai in Le Mans, France. Heim's piece "Le Tigre François," seems to be the best of the three and was worth buying at a price said to be "a few tens of thousands of francs."

Unsold and interesting was a landscape of the Golaio on the Pausilippo near Naples. It is signed by Le Chevalier Voltaire, the name de plume of the French artist Pierre Jacques who was one of the few 18th-century landscapists painting from nature. A charming Italian mansion perched on a promontory stands to this day, still recognizable.

Highly classical and delightful in spite of an academic touch was another landscape by a French painter of the 17th century who is little known, Jacob Patel. Only one painting—Heim's—has been positively identified. Heim's pic-

ture makes it clear that Jacob Patel was a very good painter. The painting was included in Heim's exhibition last year which dampened interest in this year.

It is curious that French classical painting, which has risen considerably since the early sixties when it sold for a song, is still undervalued when compared with the Dutch and Flemish. It is certainly not particularly sought after by the French themselves. In the case of the just-closed Heim exhibition, the French pictures may have suffered from the fact that last year's exhibition focused primarily on French masters.

When asked why he had held an exhibition with work taken entirely from stock, Heim said that it is the best way getting people into a gallery. He also said that it is good advertising.

The sale certainly showed that private French buyers are still in the market. It formed an interesting contrast to Heim's London gallery which is showing work by Italian baroque painters Luca Giordano. That show, Heim said, is aimed at a museum market. Private buyers do not readily go for Italian baroque pictures. Italian collectors do buy—but at prices of their own choosing. The Giordano exhibition, on view through August, is to be seen as a test of the institutional market only. So far, the test has been negative: Not one picture has been sold.

As for prospects for the future, Heim said that he does not expect a boom but does not worry either, a dealer's way of being non-committal.

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Avignon Riders Visit the Pope

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI received a group of 19 holy year pilgrims from France this week and like the pilgrims of centuries past they traveled to Rome on horseback. The Pontiff placed a band of silk in papal colors of yellow and white on the neck of one of the mounts and told the members of the Friends of the Horse Club of Avignon:

"It is a very original way to come to Rome for a jubilee. And I'm sure you won't forget this moment."

The group of men, women and children took a month to ride from the city in southern France, once the seat of popes. Leaving Avignon June 29, they rode each day from dawn to midday and again from 5 p.m. into the night.

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**Canadian Heat Wave
Damages Crop Outlook**

WINNIPEG, Canada, Aug. 1 (AP)—A recent heat wave in Canadian prairies, primarily Saskatchewan, has dimmed expectations of a bumper crop in Canada, a farmer said today.

Two weeks ago, grainers and the Canadian Wheat Board were predicting a bumper crop of over 600 million bushels of wheat and durum wheat would be harvested this fall. But earlier weeks, Saskatchewan and central Alberta experienced several days of dry weather with temperatures hovering near the 100-degree Fahrenheit mark.

Temperatures have since cooled somewhat, but some precipitation is reported throughout the prairies. But a spokesman for United Grain

Growers, a large grain farmers' cooperative, said "the damage done" by the heat wave "is irreversible."

Consequently, United Grain Growers is predicting a spring wheat crop of 467 million bushels, down from its estimate two weeks ago of 511 million bushels, but still about 5 million bushels higher than the 1974 crop. The 1975 durum wheat crop is now estimated at 96 million bushels, down from 105 million bushels two weeks ago, but 30 million bushels above the 1974 crop.

Spring wheat is mostly used for making flour while durum wheat is used for making pastas such as spaghetti. Both crops are planted in the spring and harvested in the fall.

As a result of the expected decline in output, the Canadian Wheat Board said it is continuing to suspend new commitments for export sales of wheat. The suspension has been in effect for about two weeks following the recent sale of 112 million bushels of wheat to the Soviet Union.

**Wheat Seek
Rain in EEC**

RUSSELLS, Aug. 1 (AP)—The United Kingdom is talking to French and West German firms about buying one million tons of grain quick delivery. Common Market Agriculture Commissioner Lord Lardinois said today.

A contract has been signed yet, said, adding that the Common Market would give the Soviet Union no special price. At present, EEC is not offering any subsidies for grain exports.

"Prices have not yet been decided, or hardly discussed," he reported.

Lardinois said the Soviets are in the market for more grain, but would not estimate how much. EEC experts say that the Soviet Union has already bought 14 million tons elsewhere.

Estimate they may need to buy as much as 30 million tons to figure themselves out, he said.

Far, the Russians have bought grain from the United States, Canada and Australia with bulk, or 9.8 million tons, from the United States.

Lardinois said the Soviets are not only wheat, but barley, and corn as well. He expected that the Common Market would not have much available this year's wheat crop is expected to be down 10 to 14 per cent from last year, and barley is down 8 per cent. But the countries expect to grow 20 per cent more corn than in 1974.

He also announced a proposal is making to the nine EEC members to sell nearly \$300 million worth of grain, sugar and other products to Egypt on one-year contracts. He said there will be no difficulty in dealing the sale of grain during the current year at a guaranteed price to fall within a range—from about 20 per cent above to 30 per cent below current market prices.

Profits in U.S. Off 19% in Quarter

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—A Wall Street Journal survey of 551 U.S. companies showed a decline of about 19 per cent in second-quarter earnings from a year earlier. This followed a 21 per cent drop in a similar first-quarter survey, the steepest drop in 17 years.

Because corporate profits are considered an advance indicator of economic trends, this estimate of the profit slide is viewed by analysts as a further indication that the economy is pulling out of its worst recession since the 1930s.

But with this good news comes a further sign that inflation, although stunned, has not been beaten. Many executives, in commenting on the second-quarter earnings performance, suggested they will be raising prices to offset higher costs for such things as energy and labor.

Price Increases in Offing

Indicating that price increases are in the offing are such industries as autos, steel, food and the airlines. The companies say their recent price increases appear to be sticking, and yesterday the government said it would not resist an aluminum price rise any longer, so input prices probably will increase as early as next week.

Corporate executives caution that the third quarter is likely to show another year-to-year decline, particularly because of the very strong 1974 third quarter. So-called inventory profits—resulting from inflation's impact on the value of existing inventories—in the year-ago quarter were about one-quarter of total pre-tax earnings, but such profits are expected to be far less this year.

James Pate, Assistant Commerce Secretary and the department's chief economist, predicts that corporate earnings in the fourth quarter will begin to match year-earlier levels but that overall profits for the year will still lag 20 per cent behind last year's \$85 billion. Moreover, in "real" terms, after discounting such factors as the effects of inflation on inventories, he says

full-year earnings will probably be 40 per cent below last year.

The current lack of any signs of improved capital spending could also indicate a severe problem. Mr. Pate adds, because "industry may not have the extra plant capacity necessary" to meet demand in any eventual robust recovery.

So far, the recovery has been anything but robust, as the second-quarter corporate profits indicate. Among the few industries showing year-to-year improvement were banking, utilities, farm equipment and food products.

Steel companies, which were among the last to feel the impact of the recession, sustained the full wallop in the second quarter. Their composite earnings decline of almost 37 per cent compared with a first-quarter gain of 39 per cent from year-ago levels. U.S. Steel, with a 29 per-cent drop, fared somewhat better than their smaller rivals.

Executives in the steel industry insist they need prompt price increases to offset rising costs, especially for energy, but weak demand makes an early rise unlikely.

Auto Slump Key Factor

The auto industry's slump has been a key factor in the steelmakers' profit plunge, and although auto sales picked up in the second quarter from the first, they remained extremely weak.

Oil companies in the second quarter continued to show a slide from 1974's records, which were boosted by inventory profits as prices escalated following the oil embargo.

Big oil companies noted that their foreign profits were hardest hit in the second quarter. In some cases offsetting gains in domestic earnings. This theme was echoed by other industries, indicating the effects of a European slump that is abating even more slowly than the U.S. recession.

World Bank Report Said to Be Incomplete**U.S. Hits Study on Impact of Oil Prices**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A controversial World Bank report on the economic outlook for poor countries over the next five years was sharply criticized by the U.S. government yesterday for side-stepping the problem of high oil prices set by the producing cartel.

The U.S. position was given by Assistant Treasury Secretary Charles Cooper at a closed session chaired by World Bank president Robert McNamara.

Mr. Cooper is the U.S. executive director for the World Bank, an international lending institution focusing on the needs of the less-developed countries.

The report said higher prices for wheat, hops, potatoes, soybeans, upland cotton and milk accounted for most of the increase, while cattle prices were lower, compared with the previous month.

While the report did not mention the Soviet grain sales, which in July involved 154 million bushels of wheat, 177 million of corn and 51 million of barley, it showed that farm prices for all of those grains rose during the June 15-July 15 period.

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It was decided that the report, which Mr. Cooper said should be considered merely a working paper and not a policy document, would not be published in its present form. The report was written by vice-president for development, Hollis Chenery.

Some World Bank economists, working on the report with Mr. Chenery, have argued that a dual price system for oil, or grants to compensate for the higher price of oil paid by the poor countries, are among more suitable ways to handle the economic problems facing the poor countries than loans or a drive for more exports.

The Chenery report in effect accepts the oil price set by the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries as unavoidably high.

To improve economic conditions among the less-developed countries, the report suggests that "oil-importing and developing countries need to make fuller use of their capacity to reduce their dependence on exports of primary products" like raw food.

Instead of concentrating on selling agricultural commodities in world markets, the report says, the poor countries should turn to the minor agricultural products and manufactures. In other words, they should export light manufactured products like flour instead of raw commodities like wheat.

Executive directors from other countries joined Mr. Cooper in questioning the conclusions of the report. But Mr. Cooper, reflecting Treasury Secretary William Simon's well-known opposition to high oil prices, was reported to be the most vocal critic of the report.

It was understood that Mr. Cooper argued that the report was incomplete, lacked a good analysis of the serious economic consequences of the high price of oil for industrial as well as the less-developed countries, and was confusing in its approach.

World Bank sources indicated that a number of the less-developed countries took particular issue with the report's recommendation for greater attention to exports. A representative of the Indian government argued that any change in domestic policy ought to be managed for the benefit of the Indian population, and not as a means for paying the higher price of oil.

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Big Steel 'Blackmails' U.S., Proxmire Avers

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (NYT)—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., charged U.S. Steel Corp. yesterday with trying to "blackmail" the Defense Department into relaxing government cost accounting standards in order to obtain steel critically needed in the nuclear submarine program.

Unless granted an exception from the cost accounting standards imposed on all defense contractors, U.S. Steel has refused to supply the steel plates and parts, which only it can make within the steel industry.

The company's position, according to the Defense Department, threatens to delay construction of two Trident missile submarines and 11 nuclear attack submarines at General Dynamics Corp.'s shipyard at Groton, Conn.

"This is out and out blackmail," Sen. Proxmire said in a statement. "If U.S. Steel had its way, urgent defense projects would be held hostage until the company's self-interest prevailed at the expense of the national interest."

"If there ever was any question as to where U.S. Steel placed its loyalty, the issue is now resolved. The company comes before the needs of the nation."

Sen. Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, made public correspondence showing the impasse that has developed between U.S. Steel and the government over delivery of the steel.

A U.S. Steel spokesman declined immediate comment on the charge, but the company's position was summarized in the correspondence.

At issue are cost accounting standards enacted by Congress in 1970 at the suggestion of Vice-Adm. Hyman Rickover, director of the Navy's nuclear propulsion program, and over the opposition of much of the industry. The standards are designed to provide a uniformly applied accounting method for the Defense Department to keep track of the costs and profits of its contractors.

U.S. Steel has refused to accept application of the accounting standards in subcontracts with General Dynamics to supply steel for the nuclear submarines.

U.S. Steel holds or has been offered five subcontracts totaling \$6,981,221 to produce steel plates, toroid structural rings and air

blasts for the submarines. All are made of HY-80 steel, a high tensile steel that only U.S. Steel presently has the capability to make, for the submarine program.

The company's position is that imposition of the government accounting standards would impose an "unreasonable" burden.

The company maintains, a memorandum said, that only one-half of one per cent of its business is government-related. It also argues that it already has "a very elaborate standardized corporate accounting system," and that imposition of the government standards would require "possible far-reaching changes" to its accounting system that might not be justified by its small volume of government business.

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Winged Bean Is Soybean's Rival In Protein

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—The winged bean, an obscure tropical plant, could rival the soybean as a protein source if it is developed as a crop, says the National Research Council, an affiliate of the National Academy of Sciences.

"Almost identical to the rich and nutritional soybean, its seed averages 34 per cent protein and 17 per cent oil," the council says. "But unlike the soybean plant, the winged bean's pods are eaten like green beans, its foliage is used both as a leafy vegetable and a healthful animal food, and the 20-per-cent-protein content of its slightly sweet-tasting roots far surpasses the 3 per cent of potatoes, sweet potatoes and other root crops."

The winged bean now is grown in New Guinea and in a few countries of Southeast Asia. One disadvantage for its use in large-scale production is that the plants must be grown on stakes.

Fed Drains Banks' Cash, Report Shows

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP-DJ)—The Federal Reserve System drained a sizable amount of reserves from the banking system by private sales of securities to official international organizations away from the public view of the open market.

That, at least, is the indication from statistics released yesterday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York covering the week ended Wednesday.

The figures indicated the Fed sold \$600 million to \$1 billion of its holdings of government securities directly to international institutions, such as the World Bank. As a matter of policy, the Fed declines to comment on its dealings with customers.

The latest transactions are significant for market participants because throughout the statement week the Fed's only actions in the open market were on the buy side. It is the Fed's maneuvers in the open market that gives analysts the main clues to the Fed's short-term policies.

When the Fed sells securities, it drains funds from the banking network because buyers draw on their commercial bank accounts to pay for their purchases.

The statistics showed the Fed had outstanding \$620 million of reserve repurchase agreements as of Wednesday. Under such an agreement, the Fed sells securities to accounts and simultaneously agrees to buy them back at a later date. Because there were no reports of such transactions

in the open market, analysts presumed they were done with international accounts.

Separately, other figures showed that the Fed's holdings of government securities in custody for official foreign and international accounts rose \$1.01 billion in the week to a record \$42.44 billion.

The Fed also reported that the nation's money supply dipped to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$294.9 billion in the week ended July 23 from \$295.2 billion the

previous week. In the most recent four weeks the money supply has grown at an annual rate of less than 2 per cent, suggesting the Fed is having some success in its goal of harnessing the growth of the stock.

Other figures showed that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks declined \$38 million in the latest week. It was the fourth decline in a row, totaling a cumulative \$914 million.

Stocks Drop Amid Slowest Trade of Year**Inflation Is Biggest Worry, Analysts Say**

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Prices fell broadly amid unusually slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 5.01 to 835.59. Volume totaled 13.32 million shares, compared with 14.54 million shares yesterday, another unusually slow day. Today's turnover was the highest of the year since the lowest since last Dec. 27.

Analysts attributed the selling to continuing tight Federal Reserve monetary policy and rising farm prices.

Natamex dropped 1 7/8 to 36 3/8 after a loss of 1 3/4 yesterday when the company reported sharply lower second-quarter net.

J.P. Morgan slipped 7/8 to 59 or published reports that some analysts have been shading their estimates of its 1975 earnings.

Among declining issues, IBM lost 1 to 189 1/4. Texas Instruments 1 7/8 to 25 5/8 and Procter & Gamble 1 7/8 to 87 5/8.

Philip Morris gave up 1 1/2 to 45 3/4. Eurloughs 1 1/4 to 94 1/4. Xerox 2 to 59 7/8 and Du Pont 1 to 12 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.73 to 80.23. The most active issue was Johnson Products, down 1 to 20.

Syntex was down 1 3/8 to 32 7/8 and National Patent eased 1 8 to 12 1/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.64 to 53.69.

Bill Yields Increase

On the money market, prices on treasury bills continued to decline in moderately active trading. Yields increased by five to eight basis points from overnight levels.

Federal funds rates, though, held steady with trading mostly around the 6 1/4-per-cent level.

In the bond market, concern over a new wave of inflation became a major determinant of market action this week.

This resulted in some losses of up to a full point and more over a broad range of issues despite rather favorable bidding at the Treasury's three part \$5.8 billion refinancing.

In Chicago a late rally carried farm futures prices above the marginal gains that they had shown through most of the day. Some of the support came from speculative buying in wheat and short covering in corn.

Company Report

Enson Electric

	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	314.6	340.7
Profit (millions)	25.0	24.5
Per Share	0.45	0.44

Revenue (millions) 945.7 932.1
Profit (millions) 73.1 69.5
Per Share 1.32 1.26

* 1974 figures revised.

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Interim figures as per June 30, 1975

Assets

Cash in hand, at banks and money at call Dfl.	10.379.218,—
Netherlands treasury paper	" 6.605.208,—
Foreign treasury bills	" 21.902.200,—
Securities	" 6.704.533,—
Due from domestic and foreign banks	" 215.250.931,—
Loans and advances	" 93.919.463,—
Bills discounted	" 9.280.496,—
Fixed assets	" 551.005,—

Dfl.364.593.054,—

Liabilities and capital

Share capital issued Dfl. 60.000.000,—	
unpaid " 30.000.000,—	
Reserves	Dfl. 30.000.000,—
Time deposits	" 225.955,—
Demand deposits and other liabilities	" 261.816.121,—
	" 72.550.978,—

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Beat Detroit Twice

Boston's Lefties Defy Fenway Park

BOSTON, Aug. 1 (UPI)—The rule used to be: Never start a left-handed pitcher at Fenway Park because he will never finish.

But Boston Red Sox manager Dave Johnson disregarded the adage last night and can count two more victories today.

Southern Bill Lee stopped the Detroit Tigers, 2-2, in 10 innings in the first game, and lefty Roger Moret completed the doubleheader sweep with a 6-1 victory that pushed Boston's American League-East lead to nine games over second-place

Baltimore. Lee's record advanced to 14-6, Moret's to 8-1.

The same two pitchers had hurled back-to-back shutouts last Sunday against the Yankees, but those games were at Shea Stadium, not in Fenway Park where the short leftfield wall awaits any well-hit fly.

"Certain types of left-handers can win in this park," Johnson said. "Lee knows how to keep the ball away from batters and he knows how to pitch. And Moret gets stuff on the ball. He has a tall, sinking kind of pitch. They both have done a hell of a job."

Lee gave up 11 hits and Moret nine, while Boston batters managed only eight hits in the opener, six hits in the second game. But the Boston pitchers surrendered just one walk apiece, while Detroit hurlers yielded 13 bases on balls in the doubleheader.

In the opener, the teams traded first-inning runs and Detroit took a 2-1 edge in the second on a homer by Ben Oglivie, Detroit starter Ray Bare pitched effectively, but hurt himself by walking Rick Burleson to lead off the eighth. Burleson was sacrificed to second and scored the tying run on Carl Yastrzemski's single to right.

Jim Rice and Denny Doyle won the game in the 10th. Doyle kept his hitting streak alive at 17 the made it 13 with a pair of second-game hits by stalling to start the 10th. Doyle stole second and Jim Rice, robbed of a homer by rightfielder Leon Roberts in the ninth, hit a Bob Reynolds pitch into right-center for a game-winning single.

Reds 11, Giants 5
At Cincinnati, Johnny Bench packed a three-run homer among nine extra-base hits by the Reds in an 11-6 defeat of San Francisco.

Bench's homer, his 21st of the season, came off John Montefusco, who had predicted before the game that he would strike out the Reds' catcher four times. The count was 3-2, two were out in the second inning and Ken Griffey and Dan Driess were on base when Bench homered to climax a six-run uprising.

Padres 5, Astros 3
At Houston, Bobby Tolan reached first base on a fielder's choice, stole second and scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning on two errors as San Diego beat the Astros, 5-3.

Willie McCovey was hit by a pitch. Dave Winfield grounded into a fielder's choice and Tolan reached base by the same route. Tolan stole second, moved to third when catcher Skip Jutz's throw went into centerfield and scored when shortstop Larry Milbourne let a ground ball by Hector Torres go into leftfield.

Braves 11, Dodgers 10
At Atlanta, Rowland Office hit a three-run homer off Los Angeles relief ace Mike Marshall, capping a six-run rally in the ninth inning with which the Braves defeated the Dodgers, 11-10.

Trailing 10-5 going into the ninth, the Braves scored two quick runs on three hits, including an RBI double by Earl Williams that knocked out Rick Rhoden.

Marshall came in and struck out Dusty Baker for the first out before Larvell Blanks singled across the third run of the inning. Office then hit a pitch over the leftfield fence.

Expos 7, Phillies 4
At Montreal, Larry Parrish hit a three-run homer off Los Angeles relief ace Mike Marshall, capping a six-run rally in the ninth inning with which the Expos won the game, 7-4.

Pepe Marualta started Montreal's first-inning rally with a leadoff single. Jim Dwyer walked and, after a sacrifice advanced the runners, Jorgensen was walked to lead the bases. Larry Bittner hit an RBI single and Parrish followed with his two-run drive.

Mets 6, Pirates 2
At Pittsburgh, Dave Kingman hit a pair of home runs, including the game-winning during a four-run eighth inning, powering New York to a 6-2 victory over the Pirates.

Southpaw Jerry Koosman, aided by another two-run homer by Joe Torre in the eighth, went the distance, scattering nine hits, to gain his 10th victory in 18 decisions. He walked two and struck out six.

Kingman's second homer, his 24th of the year, broke up a 2-2 tie in the eighth and came after Gene Cline had reached on an error and was forced at second by Felix Millan.

After Kingman's homer made it 4-2, loser Jim Rooker walked Rusty Staub and Torre unloaded his fourth homer of the season to make it 6-2. All four runs in the inning were unearned.



Nadia Comaneci, 14, of Romania (left) flips on balance beam during performance at the International Gymnastics Meet in Montreal, where she won the women's title. Antonica Ghebova of the Soviet Union shows form at the competition.

Fittipaldi, Lauda Face Off in Big Formula-1 Test

By Bernard Kirsch

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Emerson Fittipaldi made noises today to imitate his car and Niki Lauda couldn't stop smiling. Earlier this week Enzo Ferrari said, "You know, auto drivers are only human."

Ferrari's young driver, Lauda, and old pro Fittipaldi are the two involved in this year's race for the drivers' title. They will be going against each other, along with 23 other men and a woman, on Sunday on the infamous circuit here which is four times longer and four times more trying than the other tracks.

Today, the drivers tested the Ring as it is unofficially known, and Lauda emerged with the fastest lap time, 7 minutes, 45 seconds, and Fittipaldi the third best, 7:02.7 in his McLaren. They will have another day of trials tomorrow, and Fittipaldi will have another day to tell Lauda stories.

The defending champion from Brazil is in a happy mood.

"The morale of the whole team is up," said Fittipaldi after he had said, "Vroom, vroom," during a pause in the trials for Sunday's positions. Fittipaldi lifted his team's spirits two weeks ago when he won the Grand Prix of England and cut Lauda's lead over him in the standings from 23 points to 14. The tally for the Austrian now is 47.

Pressure Building

Last year after 10 races, Lauda also led Fittipaldi, but the pressure, and the Brazilian, caught up with the Austrian and his Ferrari and Fittipaldi won going away. The pressure is again building for Lauda. Ferrari, without a world champion for 10 years, understands the situation and that is why he said, "You know, drivers are only human."

He also said that he expects Lauda to win with his 14-point lead.

Fittipaldi said today that although he is the one trailing, "there is much more pressure on Niki. Before England, everyone already gave him the championship." Also, there now is pressure on Fittipaldi because at 28, he is already a two-time champion; the 26-year-old Austrian is going for his first title.

"I always prefer to be in front, but you know it is always bloody difficult," said the Brazilian who now lives in Switzerland. "I think Sunday's race can be the key points of the championship."

After Sunday, there are four races remaining in the 15-race series. Fittipaldi, talking to his friends who had gathered in the pits, said that he talks to Lauda about the championship duel, "but we always make jokes."

And soon, joining the crew by the McLaren, escaping a burst of rain, arrived Lauda who munched on Fittipaldi's cookies while listening to his friend and rival. "Niki, coming out of the chicane going into the straight. I run out of gas the end of a jump, but I still clocked 7:02.7," Fittipaldi said, and then described a part of the course where his McLaren went "whew, woo, woo," and another part where the car went "boom, boom, boom."

Then, maybe telling the truth, or maybe using a little psychology, or both, he told Lauda that he thinks his Formula-One machine could do a lap in less than 7 minutes, which would be a record. It would also be a grand feat because the 14.19-mile course has 167 corners. Fittipaldi calls

the track "the big challenge."

Others call it worse things. "It led one driver today to recall the joke: 'Did you hear about the driver who made six stops? Four for the pits and two to ask directions.'"

Fittipaldi and Lauda know in which direction they are going. The question is who will arrive first?

Vilas Defeats Borowiak in Tennis Event
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (AP).—Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas struggled to a three-set victory yesterday in the second round of the Louisville Pro Tennis Classic, defeating Jeff Borowiak, 4-6, 6-2, 7-6, but eighth-seeded Harold Solomon was eliminated.

Vilas, of Argentina, led 4-0 in the final set and appeared to be in command when Borowiak rallied to take three straight games. Borowiak led 6-5 before Vilas came back to tie the match at 6-6 and then won the tiebreaker, 7-2.

Solomon was ousted by Bernie Mitton, 7-6, 6-4. Fifth-seeded Roscoe Tanner defeated Antonio Munoz, 6-4, 6-4, and sixth-ranked Joan Alexander of Australia beat Jun Kamizawa of Japan, 6-1, 6-1.

Western Tennis Championships
CINCINNATI, Aug. 1 (UPI)—Fifth-seeded Ismael el-Shafie, Egypt's top player, was upset by unseeded Bryson Bertram of South Africa, 6-2, 7-6, yesterday in the \$50,000 Western Tennis Championships.

Connors is Willing
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1 (Reuters).—Jimmy Connors said today he is willing to talk to Tony Trabert, the new U.S. team captain, about playing for the United States in next year's Davis Cup tennis competition.

Connors, considered the world's top player, has boycotted the U.S. team since 1972, apparently over personal differences with Dennis Ralston, the team's former captain.

"I'd like to sit down with him (Trabert), I sure would," Connors said when asked if he would talk about rejoining the U.S. team. But he said he has not made a decision about playing for the Davis Cup and does not intend to in the near future.

Sweden-Chile Match
LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Sweden has turned down a request from Chile to play their Davis Cup tie in a neutral ground.

Chile made the plea because it fears political demonstrations if the match is played in Sweden. Basil Reay, secretary of the Davis Cup Nations, said today, "Chile asked whether it could play the match on a neutral ground. But the Lawn Tennis Association have said emphatically that they want the match to take place in Sweden on Sept. 19-21."

Admiral's Cup Begins
COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1 (UPI).—Australia's big sloop Bumblebee III led the way as the 57 Admiral's Cup yachts left Cowes Harbour today for the start of the Channel race.

SAFETY FIRST—Cardinals' Willie Davis dives safely back to first base as Cubs' Pete Laocock receives the throw too late to make the tag. Chicago won the game, 5-3.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	000 010 100—2 9 1
Minnesota	010 011 002—10 10 1
Pittsburgh	000 000 000—0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000—0 0 0
St. Louis	000 000 000—0 0 0
Texas	000 000 000—0 0 0
Washington	000 000 000—0 0 0
White Sox	000 000 000—0 0 0
Yankees	000 000 000—0 0 0

(First Game)

Detroit	000 000 000—0 0 0
Los Angeles	000 000 000—0 0 0
San Diego	000 000 000—0 0 0
San Francisco	000 000 000—0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000—0 0 0
St. Louis	000 000 000—0 0 0
Texas	000 000 000—0 0 0
Washington	000 000 000—0 0 0
White Sox	000 000 000—0 0 0
Yankees	000 000 000—0 0 0

(Second Game)

Detroit	000 000 000—0 0 0
Los Angeles	000 000 000—0 0 0
San Diego	000 000 000—0 0 0
San Francisco	000 000 000—0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000—0 0 0
St. Louis	000 000 000—0 0 0
Texas	000 000 000—0 0 0
Washington	000 000 000—0 0 0
White Sox	000 000 000—0 0 0
Yankees	000 000 000—0 0 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	000 000 000—0 0 0
Chicago	000 000 000—0 0 0
Atlanta	000 000 000—0 0 0
Boston	000 000 000—0 0 0
Cincinnati	000 000 000—0 0 0
Cleveland	000 000 000—0 0 0
Los Angeles	000 000 000—0 0 0
Montreal	000 000 000—0 0 0
New York	000 000 000—0 0 0
Philadelphia	000 000 000—0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000—0 0 0
San Francisco	000 000 000—0 0 0
Seattle	000 000 000—0 0 0
St. Louis	000 000 000—0 0 0
Texas	000 000 000—0 0 0
Washington	000 000 000—0 0 0
White Sox	000 000 000—0 0 0
Yankees	000 000 000—0 0 0

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Pittsburgh	42 31 56
Philadelphia	40 28 52
New York	38 26 50
St. Louis	36 24 48
Chicago	34 22 46
Montreal	32 20 44

Western Division

Cincinnati	40 28 52
Los Angeles	38 26 50
San Francisco	36 24 48
San Diego	34 22 46
Atlanta	32 20 44
Houston	30 18 42

Thursday's Results

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4
Philadelphia 3, Montreal 2
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2
Atlanta 11, Los Angeles 10
Montreal 10, Philadelphia 9
Cincinnati 11, San Francisco 6

Friday's Games

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4
Philadelphia 3, Montreal 2
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2
Atlanta 11, Los Angeles 10
Montreal 10, Philadelphia 9
Cincinnati 11, San Francisco 6

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Boston	42 31 56
Baltimore	40 28 52
New York	38 26 50
Minnesota	36 24 48
Cleveland	34 22 46
Detroit	32 20 44

Western Division

Oakland	40 28 52
Chicago	38 26 50
San Francisco	36 24 48
Los Angeles	34 22 46
Seattle	32 20 44
Minnesota	30 18 42

Thursday's Results

Minnesota 7, Kansas City 2
Boston 2, Detroit 1
Boston 6, Detroit 1
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4
Philadelphia 3, Montreal 2
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2
Atlanta 11, Los Angeles 10
Montreal 10, Philadelphia 9
Cincinnati 11, San Francisco 6

Friday's Games

St. Louis 5, Chicago 4
Philadelphia 3, Montreal 2
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2
Atlanta 11, Los Angeles 10
Montreal 10, Philadelphia 9
Cincinnati 11, San Francisco 6

Prescriptions and Treatment for 62-Year-Old Sam Snead

By Red Smith



HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 1 (NYT).—Starting on the 10th tee, Samuel Jackson Snead, 62, shot a par 4 on his first hole, another par on his second, a bogey 6 on his third and a par on his fourth. Then came a birdie 2 on the short 14th.

"He took the pill," said Fred Corcoran, director of the \$250,000 Westchester Classic which began yesterday on the sweltering meadows of Westchester Country Club. Naturally, a story went with that.

Knowing that Snead had taken acupuncture treatments for the aching back that troubled him in the Masters championship last spring, Corcoran inquired about his health when Sam showed up here. "My back's fine," Sam said, "but now I hurt all over." Creamy Carolan, Arnold Palmer's old caddy who now carries Snead's clubs, spoke up. Carolan is a walking pharmacy.

"Look Sam," he said, fishing into his pockets. "Take this tablet with the V on it now. Then, every four hours, take one of these plain ones." Corcoran gave a twinge in his own back now and then. "Give me some of those pills," he said. "No," Carolan said, "I just got enough for four rounds."

Finished at 73

So Snead got his caddy prescribing for him now, a man said. "If he had his doctor carrying his bags, he never would have taken that six." The old man of the mountains, West Virginia variety, finished the first round with a 73, which put him up the road a piece from Rik Massengale, who was publicly grateful to his caddy for a 85. Superior putting put Massengale seven under par, and he believes his improvement in this department started last winter when his caddy lent him his own putter. "I hope he never wants it back," Massengale said.

Over a hamburger and beer, Snead discussed matters medical, lapsing into French at the outset. "My back was comme ci, comme ça after the Masters," he said, "and out in San Francisco I got this Chinese doctor to try sticking me with needles. I had so many quills in my tail I looked like a porcupine. Then I went to Japan."

"For what tournament?"

"I don't remember."

"Who won?"

"I don't know. Anyhow, I went to this Japanese doctor, he's supposed to be the best. I told him my back was all right but this arse was hurting. He put needles in me from this shoulder clean down to the base of the thumb here, and then he turned on the electricity. These fingers were twitching and the muscle up here was jumping. He stopped and asked how I felt. 'The arm's better,' I told him, 'except this spot up here that still hurts.'"

"He jammed a big long needle in there. How is it now?" "Still hurts," I told him, so he jammed it in again. It still hurt but I didn't want no more of that needle. 'I think it's a little better,' I told him."

"What's the theory of acupuncture?" a man asked. "What are those needles supposed to do?" "They hurt," Snead said.

Conversation rambled, touching on golf and other sports, indoor and out, including fishing. Snead spoke fondly of the 15-pound bonefish he caught back in the 1950s for a world record. "It was in Bimini," he said, "and I went from there to Cap Cay where I shot a 27 for a record on the nine-hole course they had there."

"I think it was that big fish that came between Sam and Ted Williams," said Corcoran, who used to manage both. "Ted's never caught a bone that big."

"We went to Israel to open the course over there," Corcoran said. "In the hotel, I gave the maid a pair of shoes and Sam's room number. I knew he had some shoe polish along. I told her, 'Tell the man in that room Mr. Corcoran would appreciate it if he polished these.' When she brought them back I could see my face in the shoes. A beautiful shine. I gave her half a buck and said, 'Did you thank Mr. Snead?'" She said yes.

"Now we're back home and I was in Boston with Williams. 'One thing I know,' I told him, 'Snead is the greatest shoe shiner in the world.' He said, 'Give me those shoes.' When he brought them back they were perfect. 'All right,' he said, 'who does it better?'"

"They're beautiful," I told him, and I win \$20. I bet a guy that before this year was out I'd have both Sam Snead and Ted Williams shining my shoes."

Africa Group Criticizes Ashe

LONDON, Aug. 1 (UPI).—An organization that opposes racism in sports said yesterday that it had begun moves to have U.S. tennis player Arthur Ashe banned from competing in Africa because of his alleged support of racist bodies in South Africa.

The president of the South African Nonracial Open Committee for Olympic Sports told a news conference that his group had asked the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa to ban the American.

Ashe, who won the Wimbledon men's singles title last month, is black and president of the Association of Tennis Professionals. He is scheduled to go to South Africa in November.

Originally, he had been refused permission to enter the country because of his criticism of its policy of apartheid, but for the last two years has been admitted

to compete against segregated teams.

The announcement of the moves against Ashe were made by Dennis Brutus, a Northwestern University English professor who is president of the South African Group.

"Arthur Ashe keeps saying progress can only come about in South Africa as a result of a change of heart by the rulers," Brutus said. "This is why he keeps going there and collaborating with them and having lunch with the Prime Minister."

"But change will come from pressure, not from a change of heart," he said.

